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# EASTERN

F.O. 371

1947

PALESTINE

FILE No. 48

p. 5598 - 6075

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1947 PALESTINE 1100 CE Allegal Immegration Auction out Stuly. E5-598/48/31. Registry Number D. J. Scher. Low from Custon int Italy since Nov 1945.
55 215/183 Just . Occording to which principal result word is **FROM** Repea Past Report als states that UN RRA Dated Received in Registry trocks an used look ride of bonder. 27 -Last Paper. 1-5-96 References. (Print.)(How disposed of.) 61814 (Index.) (Action completed.) Next Paper. E5623

32003 F.O.P

SECRET

BOX No. 500,

PARLIAMENT STREET B.O.,

LONDON, S.W.1.

Telephone Nos. REGENT 6050. WHITEHALL 6789.

S.F.215/8/B.3.a/DJS.

23rd June, 1947. E 5598

27. JUN

Dear Beith,

We have received a report dated 4th June 1947 on illegal immigration of Jews from Austria into Italy since November 1945.

According to this report the principal route used is the Resia Pass. Italian frontier control is mainly carried out by Guardia di Finanza, but groups of Jews arrive openly at Nauders (three miles from the frontier, in Austria), and are taken past Italian patrols and road blocks by guides. These guides are sent by the Merano Jewish Assistance Organisation, (Organizzazione per i Profughi Ebrei, of via Monzoni 27, Merano, and also of via Winkel, Merano, tel. 1520).

It is suggested in the report that if this organisation were subjected to greater control by the Italian authorities, the crossing of the frontier by organised groups of Jews on their way to Palestine would become much more difficult.

The report adds that U.N.R.R.A. trucks are used for transport on both sides of the border, and drivers and persons accompanying the groups wear U.N.R.R.A. uniform and show U.N.R.R.A. passes.

Yours sincerely,

D. J. Schen

J.G.S. Beith, Esq., Foreign Office.

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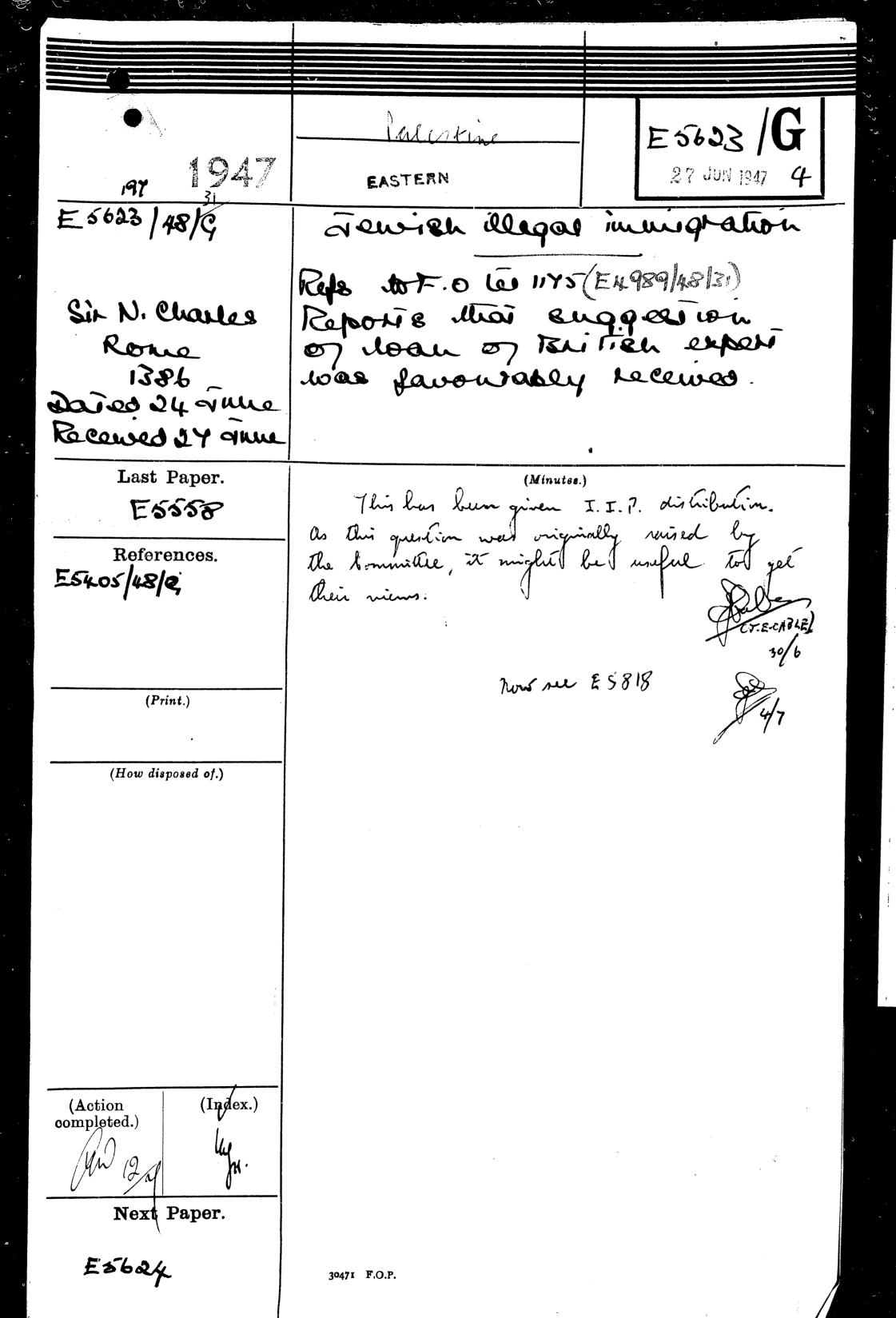
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DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1.

#### FROM ROME TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Sir N. Charles No. 1386

D. 12.09 p.m. 25th June 1947 R. 8.50 p.m. 25th June 1947

24th June 1947 Repeated to Vienna

E5623

· 27 JUN 1947 Your telegram No. 1175: Jewish illegal immigration.

I asked the Director of Political Affairs, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, yesterday when we might expect the Italian Government's answer to the Ambassador's letter suggesting closer control of the Itale-Austrian frontier (cf. my telegram No. 1346), and in the discussion which followed took the opportunity to make your suggestion of the lean of a British expert. Count Zoppi responded favourably, and spentaneously suggested that, to overcome pelitical difficulties, the official might be made liaison efficer, between Italian authorities and the authorities in the British Zone, Austria. He said he would put the idea forward on this basis at the meeting which interested Italian authorities were to hold among themselves on the Ambassador's letter and which is only waiting the arrival of competent official from Bolzano.

2. Meanwhile I hope you may be able to instruct the British authorities at Vienna to consider urgently whether the frontier adviser could be given cover of liaison officer should the Italian Government approve this idea.

Foreign Office please repeat to Vienna as my telegram No. 11.

[Repeated to Vienna]

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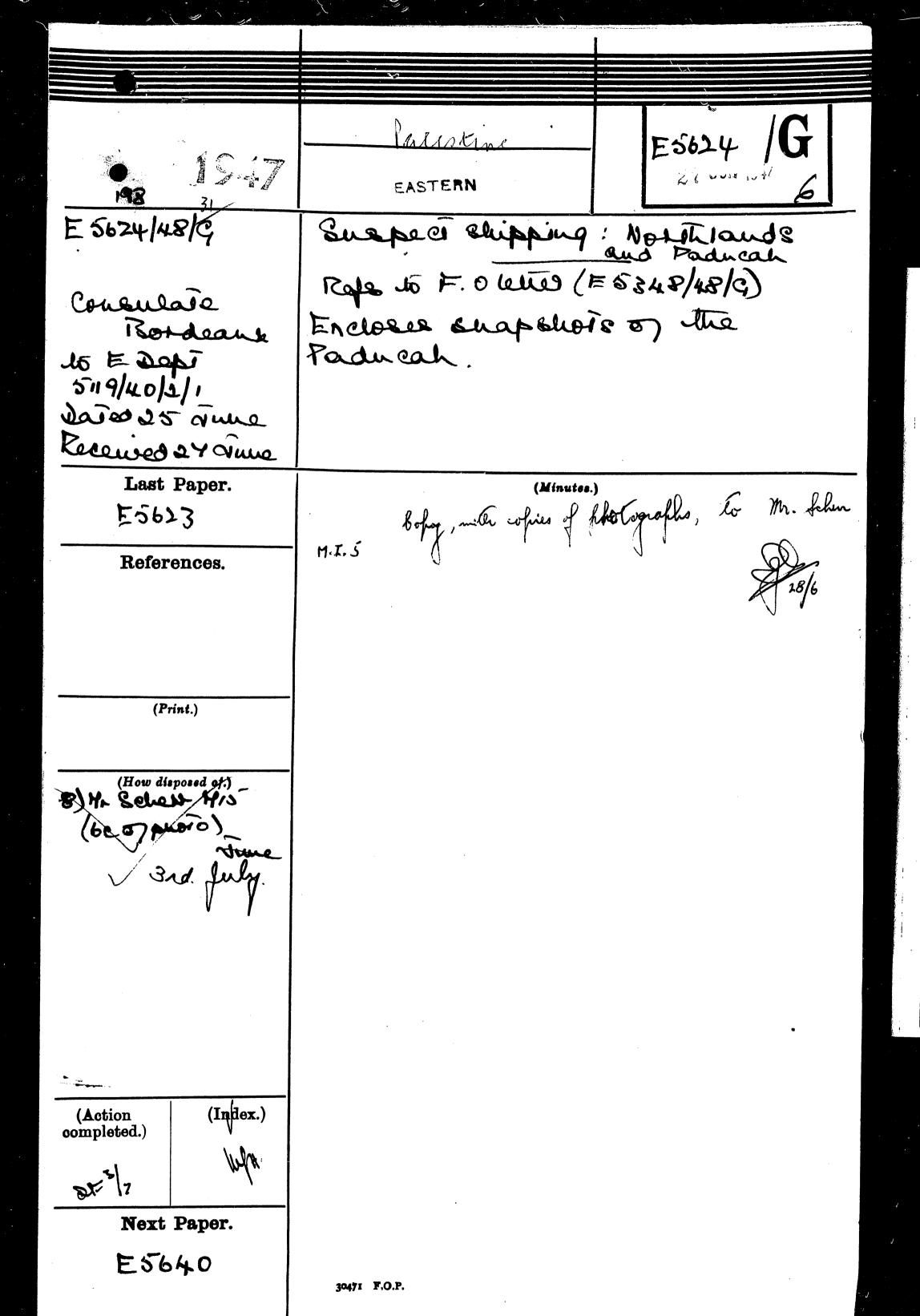
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Immediate.

(5119/40/2/1)



British Consulate, 15, Cours de Verdun, Bordeaux.

25th. June, 1947.

Dear Department,

Please refer to your letter of June 21st. (E 5348/48/6) enclosing a photograph of the "Northlands"; it corresponds exactly with the ship lying at Bayonne.

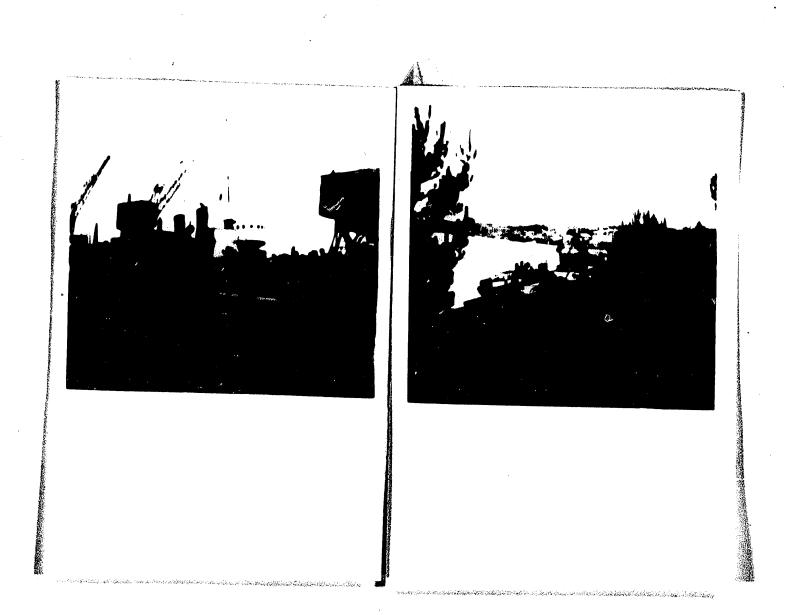
We enclose two snapshots of the "Paducah"; they are the only ones we have been able to obtain.

Yours ever,

Bordeaux.

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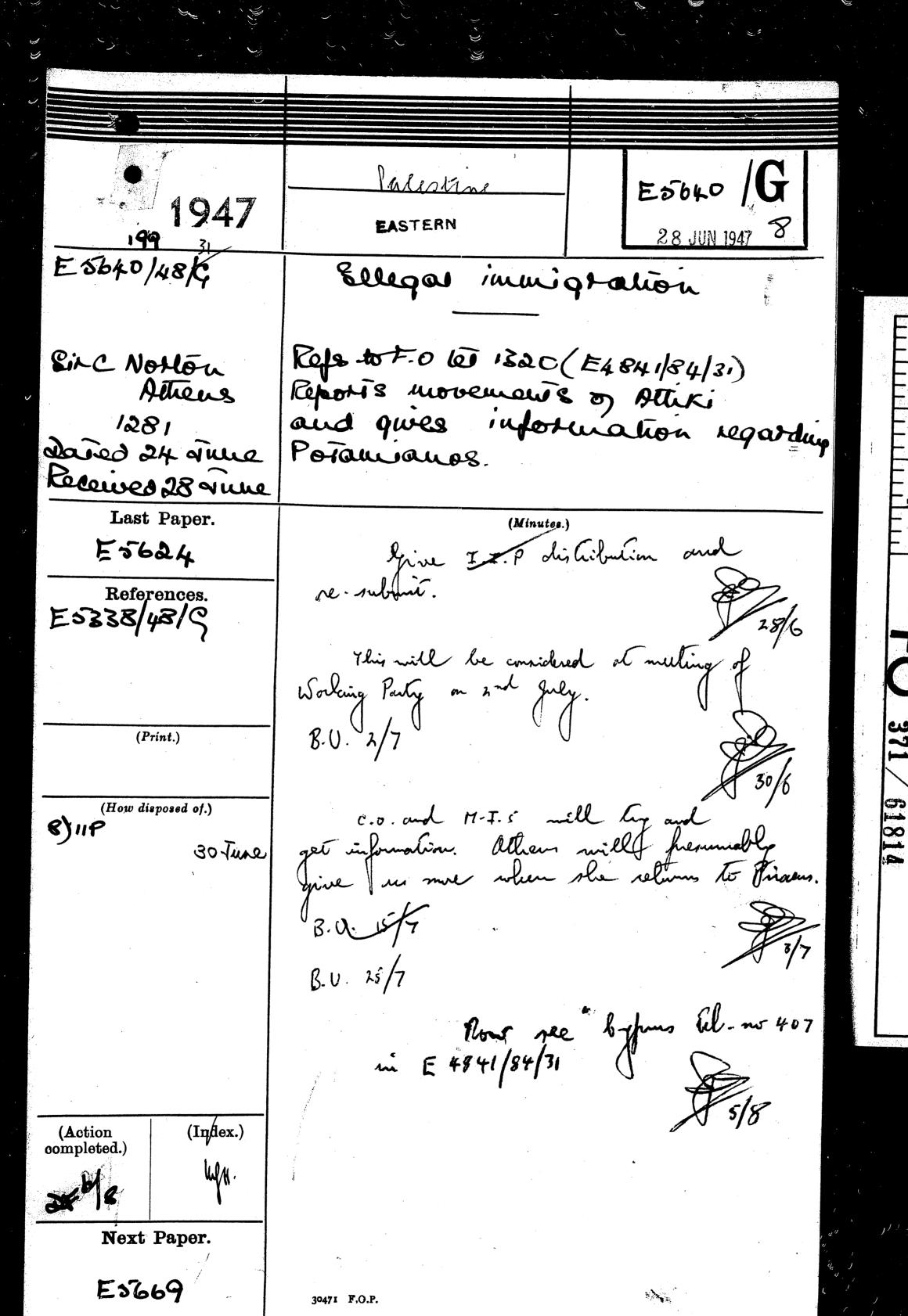
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E566



Sir C. 24th Ju

CYPHER,

Rhodes Alexand

2. As to be a courier Attiki report we have

> 3. The a [grp.

28 JUN 1947

28 JUN 1947 CYPHER/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1.

### FROM ATHENS TO FCREIGN OFFICE

Sir C. Norton. No. 1.281.

D: 3.54 p.m. 24th June, 1947.

24th June, 1947.

R: 7.35 p.m. 24th June, 1947.

#### SECRET

Your telegrams Nos. 1,320 and 1,323. E 6338

Jewish illegal immigration.

Attiki sailed first trip at 11 a.m. June 23rd for Rhodes (exceptional visit) stopping Limassol, Beirut, Alexandria, and Piracus.

- 2. As you are probably aware, Potamianos is believed to be a shareholder in Bury [grp.undec. ? transport] courier shipping company and we have always assumed Attiki ex-Killairn is same as Adrias in M.T.5. weekly report (particularly as the Greeks are the same) although we have no information that Attiki was ever called Adrias.
- 3. There does not appear to be any useful action we can take pending definite information on which to base a [grp.undec.] to the Greeks.

**TELEGRA** 

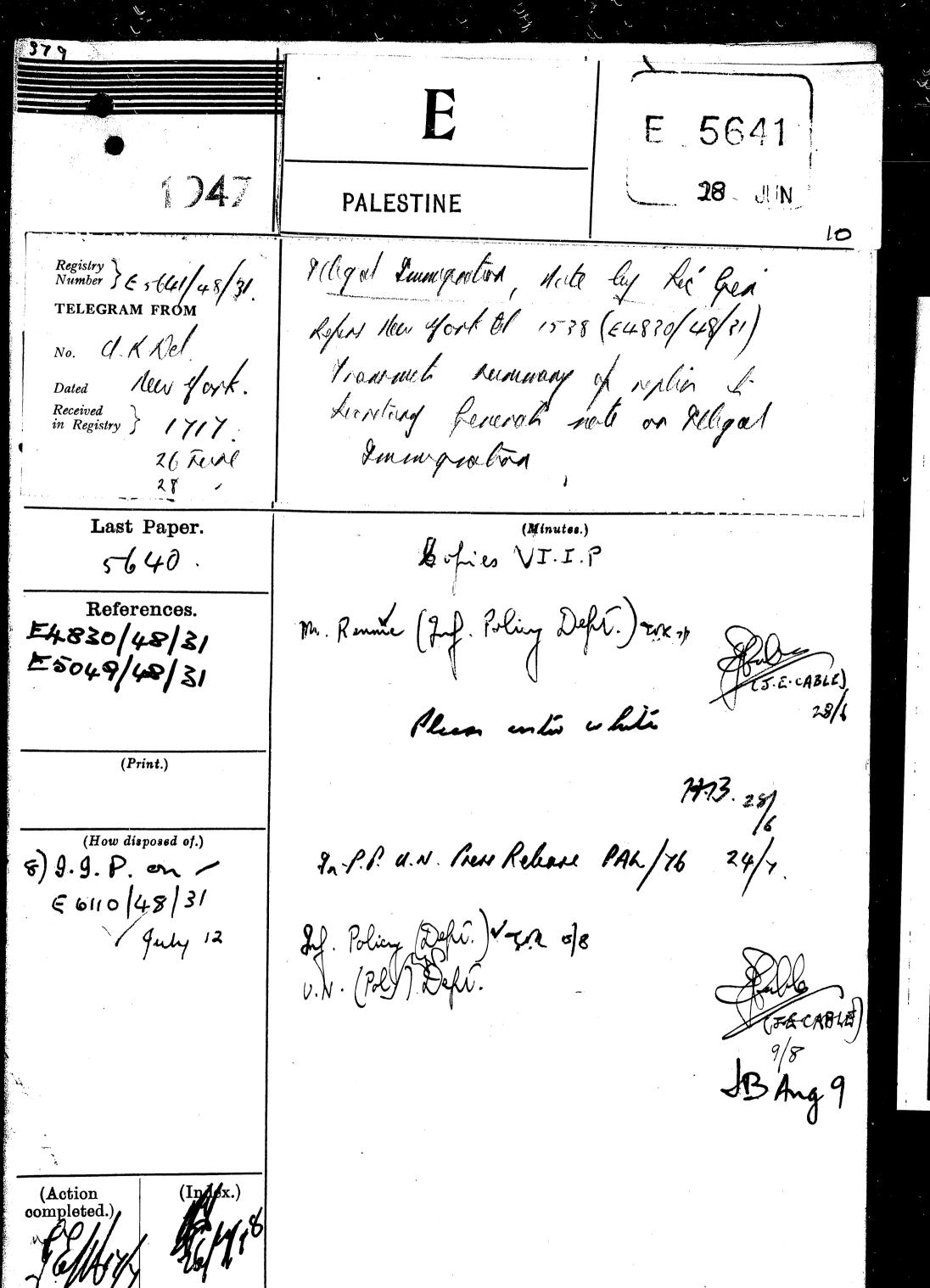
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CYPHER/OIP

(From Per

No. 1.717.

26th June,

Repeated to

IMPORTANT GIANT

My tel

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3. Guatem manifestati measures te Palestine". the United Palestine w critical mo make a solu Colombia "a British com required by

4. Copies PAL/39 and Unless othe replies by

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30471 F.O.P.

Next Paper.

5-647.

E 5641

E564

2.8 JUN 1947

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on.]

CYPHER/OIP

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

### FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From Permanent United Kingdom Representative to the United Nations)

No. 1.717.

D: 7,00 p.m. 26th June, 1947.

26th June, 1947.

R: 1.35 s.m. 27th June, 1947.

Repeated to: Jerusalem,

Moscow,
Washington,)
Ottawa.

') Saving.

**00**0 **00**0 **00**0

IMPORTANT

My telegram No. 1,538 and P.L. No. 162, Palestine illegal immigration.

Secretariat have communicated following summary of replies to Secretary General's circular note.

- 2. The following states have acknowledged without comment: United States, China, Australia, Mexico, Nicaragua. Ecuador, El Salvador and Philippines. Soviet Government state that "U.S.S.R., having no concern with illegal immigration of Jews into Palestine, takes cognisance of General Assembly resolution of May 15th."
- 3. Guatemala states that its Government "is aware of the manifestations of the United Kingdom and will adopt all measures tending to avoid illegal immigration into Palestine". Canada "shares the hope of other members of the United Nations that work of Special Committee on Palestine will not be prejudiced during the next few critical months by any developments which would tend to make a solution of the Palestine problem more difficult". Colombia "accepts the points of view expressed in the British communication, and is willing to take measures required by resolution of May 15th".
- 4. Copies of communications follow by bag (press release PAL/39 and S.C. Affairs Department note of June 25th). Unless otherwise instructed I will report future important replies by telegram and others by bag.

Foreign Office please pass to Jerusalem and Moscow as my telegrams Nos. 54 and 223 respectively.

· [Repeated to Moscow]

[Copies sent to Telegraph Section, Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalem.]

ten :

Department of Public Information Press Division Lake Success, Nassau County, New York

FOREIGN OFFICE Press Release PAL/76
24 July 1947

ON ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION INTO A ALESTINE

The Secretary-General has received replies to his letter of 29 May 1947 from ten more governments regarding illegal immigration of Jews into Palestine containing the following remarks.

Argentine - "The Argentine Government wishes to state, in this connection, that they have never interfered with the internal problems of Palestine, maintaining vis-a-vis this arduous problem a policy of absolute prescission."

Australia - "I have been instructed to inform you that the Australian Government grants facilities for travel to Palestine only in cases where it is clear that applicants are eligible to enter that country in accordance with Palestinian immigration regulations. In cases of doubt it is the invariable rule to make prior reference to the Commissioner for Immigration in Jerusalem and to withhold the granting of passport facilities unless and until advice is received from that official that an intended traveller will be permitted to land."

Belgium - "The only means at the disposal of the Belgian Government to prevent this illegal Jewish immigration are the following:

- "1. Any foreigner, in order to embark from a Belgian port or airport, must possess necessary papers, namely a valid passport with a transit visa or a Belgian exit permit, as well as a visa for the country of destination.
- " . Embarkments are only authorized in ports and airports where there are customs, that is those furnished with establishments for the control of identification papers.
- "2. Transit visa is only given to persons who have in their possession a valid passport, with a duly issued visa for the country of their destination.
- "3. Likewise, exit permit from Belgium is only given on the same conditions stated in 2. above.
- "4. A most rigid control is exercised on the frontier to prevent, in general, any secret exit from Belgium."

(MORE)

France - "The French Government, during the last few months has undertaken an exchange of views with the British Government on the subject of Jewish immigration and on the measures of control that have been taken by the French authorities."

Greece - "It will be noted that Monsieur Tsaldaris refers to various legislative and administrative measures which are already in force in Greece or which have been submitted to Farliament for approval, and I should be glad to supply you with fuller particulars, if these are desired."

Honduras - "My Government has taken note of the contents of the letter submitted by the British Representative and in this respect, I can inform His Excellency that through the efforts of the British Minister at Honduras, this Government has already addressed the Consul from Monduras in New York various times, advising him to cancel the rights of ships flying the Flag of Honduras throughout the zone between Marseilles and Palestine or which might be engaged in the illegal traffic of Jewish immigrants.

"In this respect, our Ministry confirmed this decision to the British Minister by Note No. 3393 of 8 May 1947, as follows:

"This Government does not object to the interception in high seas

by the British authorities of any vessel which is suspected of carrying an illegal traffic of Jewish immigrants and if such vessel is guilty on this ground, its rights would be automatically cancelled. This applies to all ships registered under the Government of Honduras."

New Zealand - "The New Zealand Government already fulfils the request made by the United Kingdom Government. All applications for travel to the Middle East are subjected to particularly careful scrutiny, and no persons, except Palestinian Citizens holding valid passports, have been granted travel facilities without reference to the Department of Migration in Palestine. In addition, no person is permitted to leave New Zealand unless he is in possession of a valid exit permit."

(MORE)

(Note:

Press Release PAL/76 24 July 1947

Union of South Africa - "The Government of the Union of South Africa has instructed that we advise you that all steps possible will be taken to avoid illegal emigration from South Africa into Palestine."

Venezuela - "I wish to express my sincere thanks for this information which I have submitted to my Government in order to pursue the strictest vigilance on the transit and exit of Jews."

<del>-1///--</del>

(Note: For previous replies, see Press Releases PAL/62, PAL/53, PAL/46, PAL/39.)

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Complete

E 5647

1947

PALESTINE

30 JUN

E 5647/48/31.

FROM

No.

Brigadier

DatedReceived in Registry 2 > Tune 30 Tune

Last Paper. 5-641

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(Print.)

Aft Blerk, House of Lords. June 26.

(Action completed.)

Next Paper.

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In P.P. R. Persival H/Kloyds 27/6

H.13. 2/2

Wt. 24772/717 17895 10/38 F.O.P.

6

### Parliamentary Question

88. Brigadier Rayner,—To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, if he will make available in the Library copies of the recent advertisements which have been appearing in the U.S. Press with regard to British policy in Palestine and in the Sudan, about which he has protested to the U.S. Government; and whether, as a result of these protests, any steps have been taken to prevent the continued circulation of these advertisements. [Wednesday 25th June.]

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ANSWERD 25 JUN 1947 RETEN TO NEO.

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Joseph submilled. Will plain is

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is that from P.M. 7 the 17th May

(E 4536, attached).

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(69/70)

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much advantage in giving father publicate to vanon etter of Ban Healt or of Nokrashi,

It is suppose pathy a question of what the House would wish.

Chm.

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### DRAFT REPLY

88. Brigadier Rayner. 25th June.

United States Government on the subject of an advertisement recently inserted in the American press by the leader of an Egyptian political party. Representations have been made, however, as a result of advertisements sponsored by United States citizens and dealing with British policy in Palestine.

A copy of the most recent of these, which contains words constituting an incitement to the murder of British troops and officials, has been placed in the Library. With regard to the last part of the question we are awaiting a reply/from the United States

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### PALESTINE (U.S. PRESS ADVERTISEMENT)

Brigadier Rayner asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he will make available in the Library copies of the recent advertisements which have been appearing in the U.S. Press with regard to British policy in Palestine and in the Sudan, about which he has protested to the U.S. Government; and whether, as a result of these protests, any steps have been taken to prevent the continued circulation of these advertisements.

Mr. Mayhew: No protest has been made to the United States Government on the subject of an advertisement recently inserted in the American Press by the leader of an Egyptian political party. Representations have been made, however, as a result of advertisements sponsored by United States citizens and dealing with British policy in Palestine. A copy of the most recent of these, which contains words constituting an incitement to the murder of British troops and officials, has been placed in the Library. With regard to the last part of the Ouestion, we are awaiting a reply from the United States Government.

5 (11)

OFFICE, LONDON

Wt. 43698—114 200m 2/47 G.S.St. Gp. 620

No.

26 June, 194) 20 Registry OUT FILE Sio, answer for mei by Mr. Mayler to which Brigadier Rayner æsket the sof S. XA. on the 25th June, Denclose bereuich Parlidments, (1) (1) la be placed the force House of in the herary of the Lords Commons House House of Commons for the use of such Honourable Members Tro (2)] for the use of such Peers Bock wish to which appeared in the U.S. Press wich regard

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NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.V.1.

June 26, 1947.

Dear Sir,

With reference to the written answer given by Mr. Mayhew to Brigadier Rayner on the 25th June, I enclose herewith to be placed in the Library of the House of Commons for the use of such Honourable Members as may wish to refer to it, copies of the most recent advertisement which appeared in the United States Press with regard to British policy in Palestine. Palestine.

Yours sincerely,

(H.K. Grey) Acting Librarian and Keeper of the Papers.

Librarian of the House of Commons.

22

Printed Paper Office, House of Lords.

27th June, 1947.

INDEXED

5647 48 P/ =1 JUL 194

Sir,

I am instructed by the Clerk of the Parliaments to acknowledge the receipt of the following papers:-

- (1) Copies of the most recent advertisement which appeared in the United States Press with regard to British policy in Palestine;
- (2) A translation of the preamble to the White Paper issued in Transjordan on the subject of "Greater Syria", together with a translation of the index of contents and a summary of the correspondence with British authorities embodied therein.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Clark of the Brinted Boner office

Clerk of the Printed Paper Office.

The Acting Librarian and Keeper of the Papers,
Foreign Office,
S.W.1.

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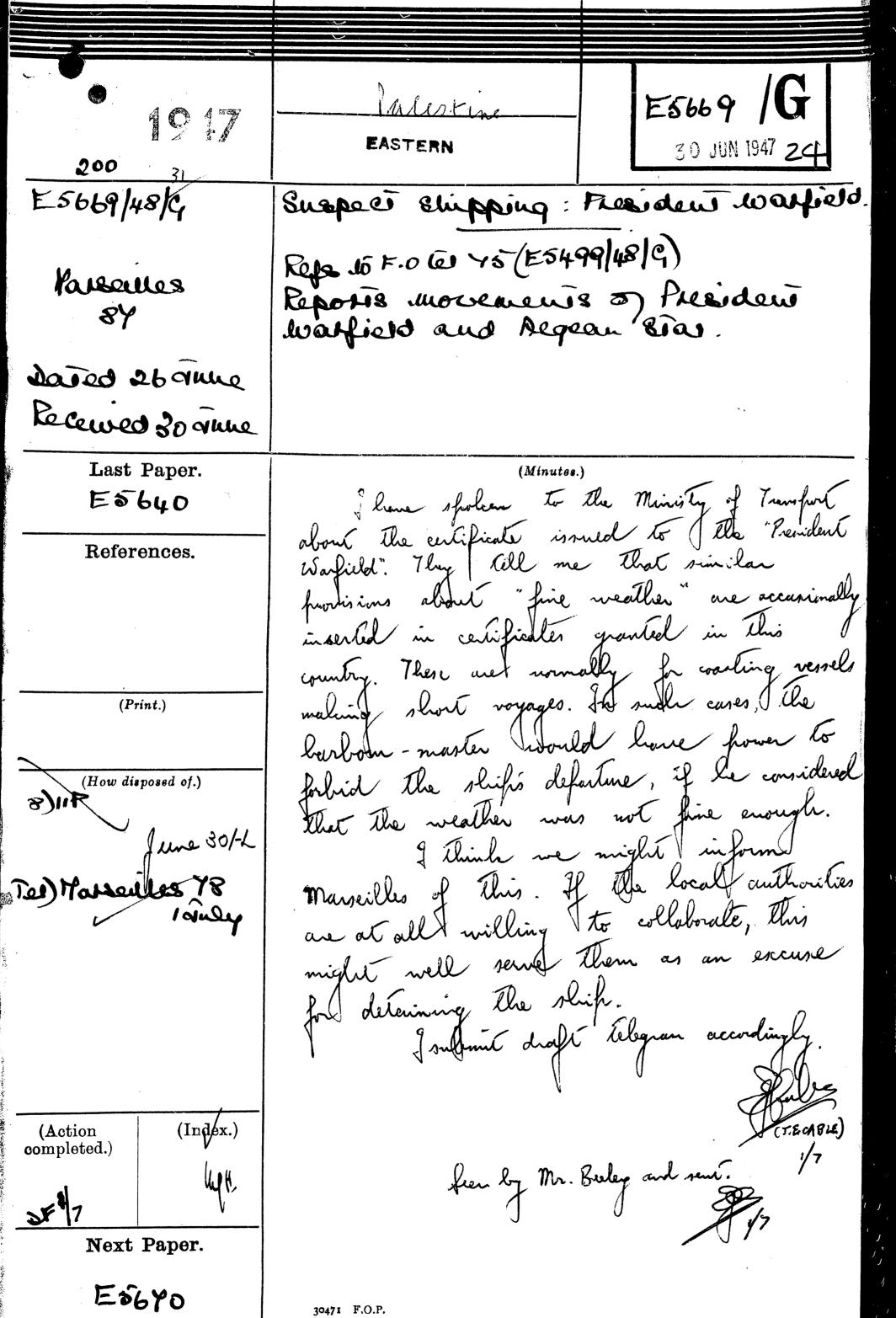
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30 JU

E5669

30 JUN 1947

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL No: 2

# FROM MARSEILLES TO FOREIGN OFFICE

His Majesty's Consul General No: 87

D. 7.5.p.m.26th June 1947

26th June 1947

R.1.45.a.m. 27th June 1947

Repeated to Paris.

X:X:X:

30 JUN 1217

Your telegram No: 75.

Secret.

Jewish Immigration.

2. President Warfield. Veritas certificate issued at Baltimore authorising ship to proceed to Europe has been amended as follows:-

"Permission granted to proceed to Black Sea without freight or passengers and in fine weather."

3. Aegean Star left Marseilles June 25th to inaugurate new luxury service to the Levant. I am satisfied of the bonafides of this ship.

COPYRIGHT OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

Reference:-FO 371

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No. **£** 5669/49/6

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MARSEILLES

Telegram.

m . 7 &

MARGIN.

Date July

CYPHER

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I.I.P.

Draft.MARSEILLES

Telegram.

CYPHER

Repented:

PARIS/ no\_1276

Dishibulion:

Cofies.

I.I.P.

3. Amendment also contours

provision without farmengers, which should enable you to hers local authorities for take effective

frecautions against embartation!

Despatched Links

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1.

### FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO MARSEILLES

D. 1.10.p.m. July 2nd, 1947.

Repeated to Paris No. 1274.

66666

Your telegram No. 87 [of 26th June: illegal immigrant ship "President Warfield."]

Amendment to "President Warfield's" seaworthy certificate contains the provision "in fine weather". When this clause is included in certificates issued in United Kingdom, harbour-master has power to forbid sailing if he thinks weather insufficiently fine.

- 2. If ship requests clearance for Black Sea or other distant destination, harbour authorities at Marseilles could plausibly refuse, alleging unfavourable weather forecasts.
- 3. Amendment also contains provision "without passengers", which should enable you to press local authorities to take effective precautions against embarcation.

[Copy sent to Middle East Secretariat.]

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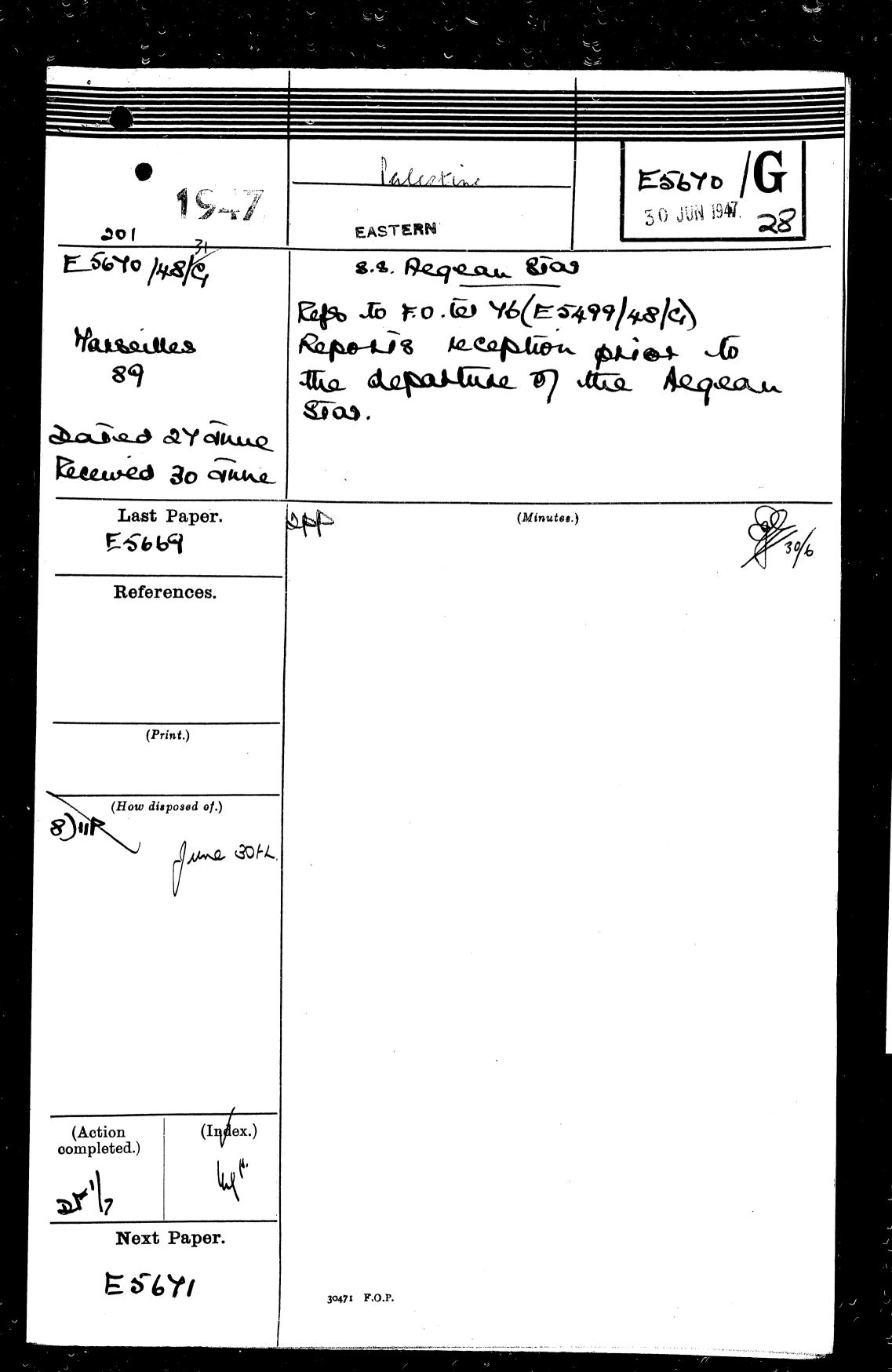
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Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO.1.

29

### FROM MARSEILLES TO FOREIGN OFFICE

His Majesty's Consul General,

D. 5.20 p.m. 27th June, 1947.

No. 89 27th June, 1947.

R. 12.30 a.m. 28th June, 1947.

Repeated to Paris No. 69.

E5640

30 JUN 1947

### IMMEDIATE

SHORE Your telegram No.76. Jewish immigration.

I confirm my telegram No. 87.

Avel NOT 02 Manager of Cooks Agency here attended the reception given to Port authorities prior to departure "Agean Star". He was favourably impressed and has reported to his headquarters in Paris recommending booking arrangements. The ship left Marseilles June 25th, on regular service Piracus, Alexandria, Beirut and future sailings are scheduled July 7th- July 21st- August 4th.

[Copy sent to Middle East Secretariat]

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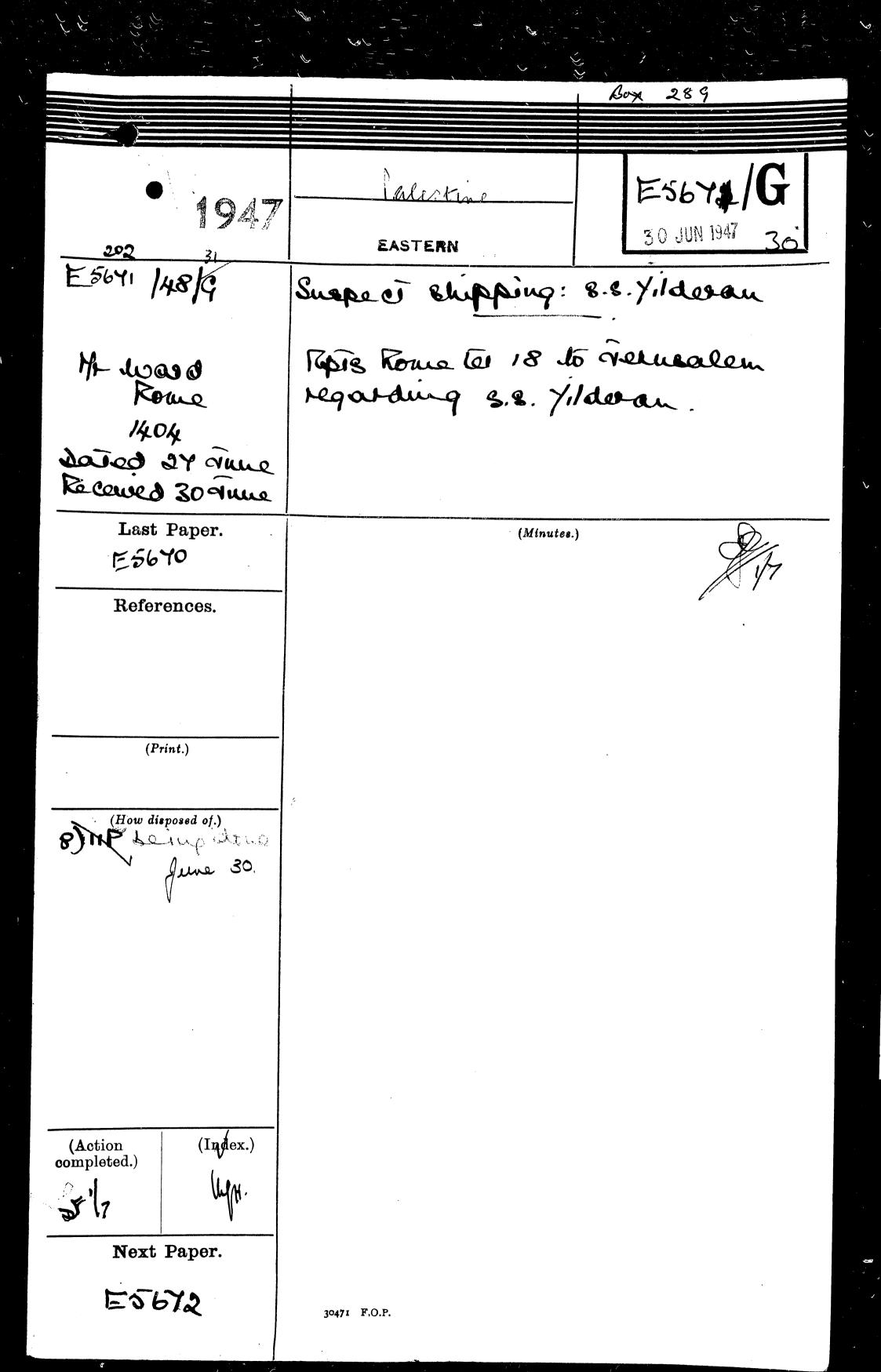
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Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 2.

### FROM ROME TO JERUSALEM

Mr. Ward No. 18

D. 4.54 p.m. 27th June 1947 R. 8.20 p.m. 27th June 1947

27th June 1947 Repeated to Foreign Office No.1404

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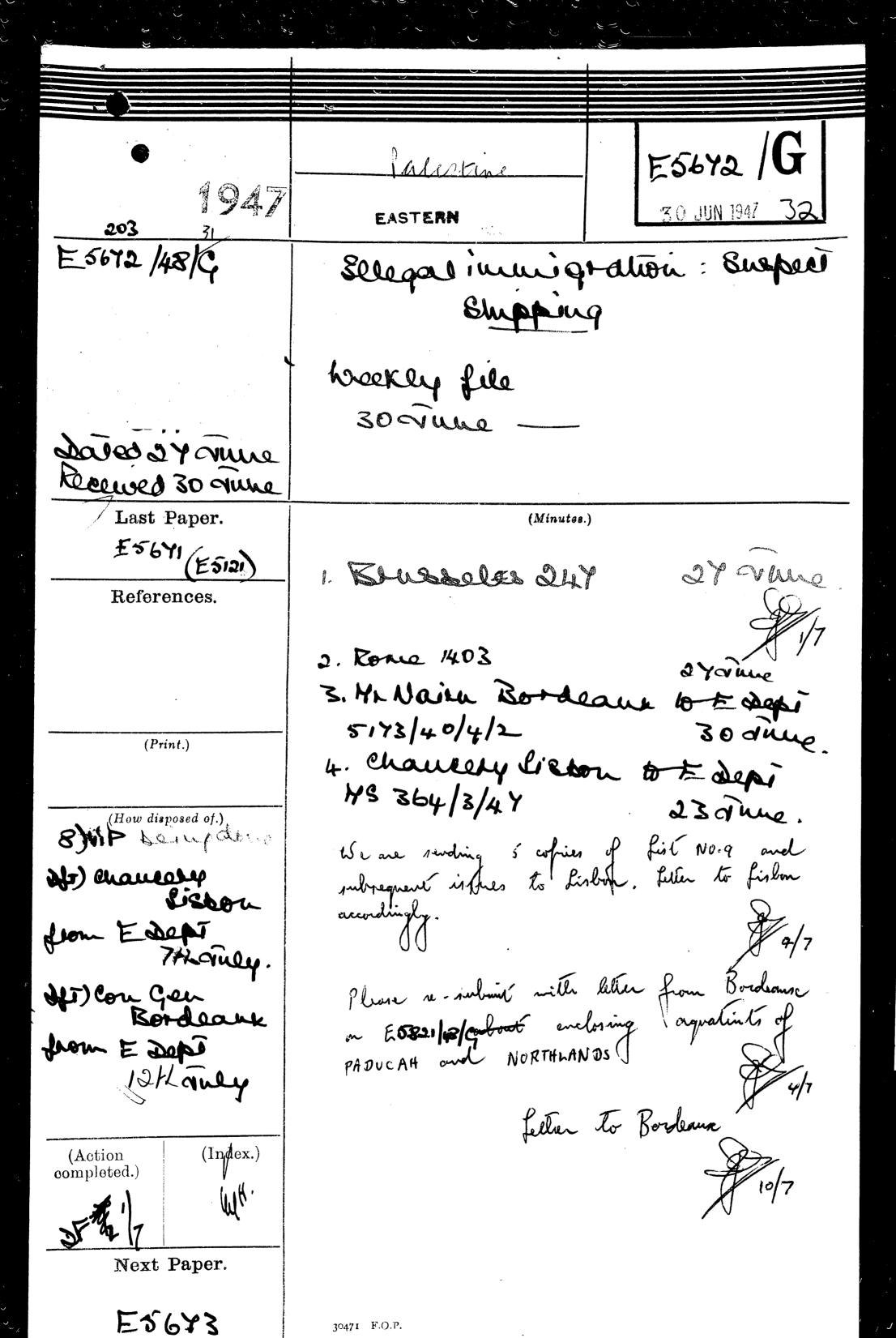
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Your telegram No. 924. Sor yel 30 JUN 1947

Jewish illegal immigration.

Matter was taken up today with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs who were requested to make thorough investigation into the bona fides of Yilderan and meanwhile to detain her.

- 2. If she could not be detained indefinitely the Ministry were urged at least to ensure that no illegal emigrants embarked in her and arrange for visas of her passengers for Palestine to be referred to this Embassy before clearance. was given.
- S. The Ministry replied that they already had strong suspicions of this ship and that she was being detained, since some weeks ago the papers of her crew had been found to be out of order.



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Huel

[Cop for E5672

CYPHER/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO.1.

30 JUN 1947

## FROM BRUSSELS TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Sir H. Knatchbull Hugessen.
No. 217.

D: 6.20 p.m. 27th June, 1947.

27th June, 1947.

R: 11.00 p.m.27th June, 1947.

Repeated to: Jerusalem.

SECRET

My telegram No. 237.

Weekly report.

S.S. Ilissos arrived at Ghent on June 21st from Huelva.

Please repeat to Jerusalem as my telegram No. 7. [Copies sent to Colonial Office, Telegraph Section for repetition to Jerusalem.]

53 81 A

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL No. 2.

LV61 NOT 0 E FROM ROME TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

E5672

Mr. Howard. No. 1403. D. 6.23 p.m. 27th June, 1947.

27th June, 1947. R. 11.15 p.m. 27th June, 1947.

Repeated to Cairo, Malta.

(E2138/48/4) 3 3 3

1270

Your telegram No. [gp. undec.].

Jewish Illegal Immigration.

Your paragraph 3.

Our experts confirm this report. sailed and arrived Malta June 25rd. Ourania

2. Malta will no doubt keep Cairo informed.

Foreign Office please repeat to Malta as my telegram No. 131.

[Copies sent to Telegraph Section, Colonial Office for retransmission to Malta].

beingquen

30 JUN 1947

**一** (で)

BN/F

(5173/40/4/2)



British Consulate, 15, Cours de Verdun, Bordeaux.

30th. June, 1947.

Dear Department,

The past three or four copies of M.I.5 Weekly Reports about suspect shipping have arrived here addressed to Mr. Barker, my vice-consul; they really ought to be addressed to me.

Yours ever, Reyer Maren

Eastern Department, Foreign Office, S.W.l.

BN/F ERELT C British Consulate, 15, Cours de Verdun, Bordeaux. (5173/40/4/2) 30th. June, 1947. Dear Department, The past three or four copies of M.I.5 Weekly Reports about suspect shipping have arrived here addressed to Mr. Barker, my vice-consul; they really ought to be addressed to me. Yours ever,
Seyer Maren

Eastern Department, Foreign Office, S.W.1.

British Embassy,

LISBON

36

23rd June, 1947

MS364/3/47 SECRET

E5672

Dear Department,

Your despatch No. 164 (E 5035/48/G) of the 13th June sending us copies of the Suspect Shipping List (illegal immigration to Palestine), we need one more copy of the M.I.5 Report No. 6 to complete our distribution. Could you please send this and note that our requirement is five copies.

Yours ever,

Chancery

Eastern Department, Foreign Office, S. W. 1

Registry No. E56

Draft.

XXXXXX

Letter/

The Cha H.M. Em Lisbon.

From:

MARGIN.

Eastern

Wt. 26469/137 100m 9/46 (51) F.&S.

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Registry No. E5672/38/G

> XOOK STOCKEX X MANAGE X Confidential. Marking 1997 XXXXX

Draft.

Letter/to:-

The Chancery, H.M. Embassy, Lisbon.

From:

Eastern Department

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Chancery,

With reference to your letter M.S. 364/3/47 of 23rd June, we are sending you 5 copies of Weekly Report No. 9 and subsequent issues.

As each weekly list supersedes its predecessor, we are not sending an extra copy of Report No. 6 which is now out of date.

Yours ever,

EASTERN DEPARTMENT

\$ 1 A

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

7th July, 1947.

(E 5672/18/G)

## CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Chancery,

With reference to your letter M.S.364/3/47 of the 23rd Jung, we are sending you 5 copies of Weekly Report No. 9 and subsequent issues.

2. As each weekly list supersedes its predecessor, we are not sending an extra copy of Report No. 6 which is now out of date.

Yours ever,

EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

The Chancery,
British Embassy,
Lisbon.

OFFICE, 3181A

Registr No. E

Con

OUT FILE Registry
No. E 5672/48/6
J.E.C. Confidential. Dear Consulate - General Bordiaux agnetials 2. We are sorry ( This be conected. 3. We shall be glad To receive any information which may be able to obtain about The registry of of note June refers). If she still daning Polnamaniah registry, me may be able to legnest the

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1 2 3 4 5 6 Reference:-FO 371 51814

intervent authorit her I colleagn Winterentin of the Panamanian authorities in order to detain her Perhaps your Panamanian colleague, if any could be of assistance I in This matter.

Yours ever Eastern Deft.

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

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Reference:-FO 371 51814

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(E 5672/48/G) CONFIDENTIAL

FOREIGN OFFICE,S. W. 1.

12th July, 1947.

Dear Consulate-General,

Thank you for your letter No.5173/40/4/2 of the 30th June, enclosing aquatints of the two suspect ships "Paducah" and "Northlands", copies of which have been distributed to the various departments concerned.

- 2. We are sorry that your copies of the Weekly List of Suspect Shipping were incorrectly addressed and this mistake will be corrected.
- 3. We shall be glad to receive any information which you may be able to obtain about the registry of the "Northlands" (our telegram No.10 of the 24th June refers) If she still claims Panamanian registry, we may be able to request the intervention of the Panamanian authorities in order to detain her. Perhaps your Panamanian colleague, if any, could be of assistance in this matter.

Yours ever,

EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

British Consulate-General, Bordeaux. COPYRIGHT OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

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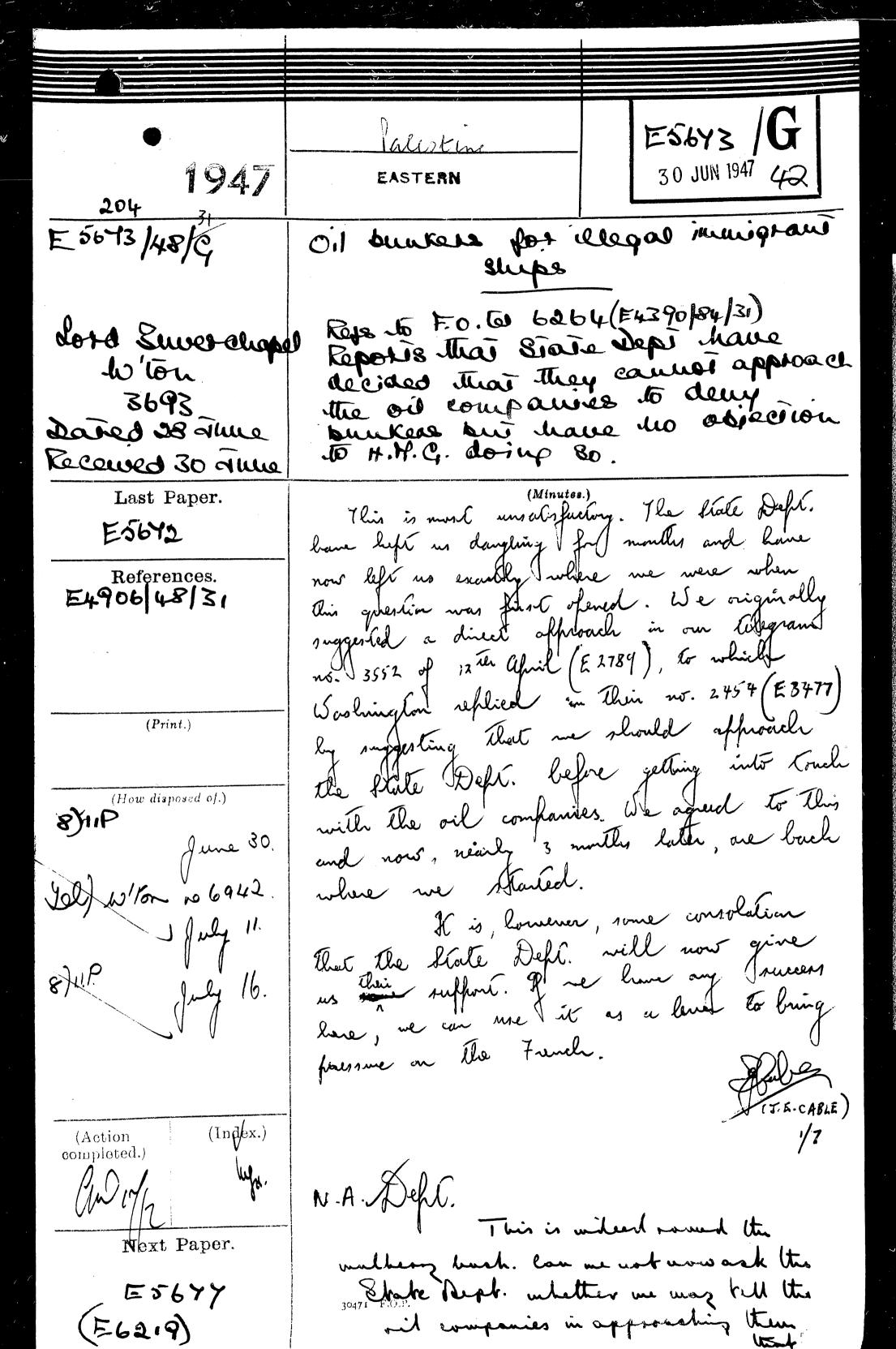
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the State Right. will endorse our negrest if they are consulted?

Or at least stimulation to a tome
will company to call the State Repts. lluft?

Folmit droft lebyum

J.E.CABLE)

11/7

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 2.

## FROM WASHINGTON TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Lord Inverchapel, No. 5693 28th June, 1947.

D. 2.30 p.m. 28th June, 1947.

R. 10.10 p.m. 28th June, 1947.

Q Q Q

# IMPORTANT CONFIDENTIAL

Your telegram No. 6264.

Oil bunkers for illegal immigrant ships.

State Department apologise for having taken so long in reaching a decision on this subject. They have come to the conclusion that they cannot take the initiative in approaching the oil companies asking them to deny bunkers. However, they are quite willing that we should approach the companies and have promised that, should the companies then seek the views of the State Department, the latter will reply that they have no objection to the denial of bunkers for this traffic. State Department would also refer any companies approaching them in this way to the text of the President's message reported in my telegram No. 3274.

2. The petroleum attaché is approaching the oil companies forthwith suggesting a plan for the denial of bunkers. He will report their reactions as soon as possible.

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Registry No. £ 56 73/48/G OUT FILE Despatched | ' 40 M. Draft. WASHINGTON Telegram.your Celegram no. 3693 of 28th CYPHER. State Deft. the oil companies, when Lofies: I. T. P. July 16+2

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E5675/48/G CYPHER/OTP

# DEPARTMENTAL NO: 2

# FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO WASHINGTON

No: 6942

D.1.40 a.m. 14th July 1947

11th July 1947

4444

Your telegram No: 5695 [of 28th June].

Jewish illegal immigration.

Have petroleum attache's approaches to oil companies, referred to in your second paragraph, met with any success? If you have not already done so, you might ask State Department for permission to inform the oil companies, when making your approaches, that the State Department, have no objection to the denial of bunkers for this traffic.

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Paris 545

Received 1 and

Last Paper.

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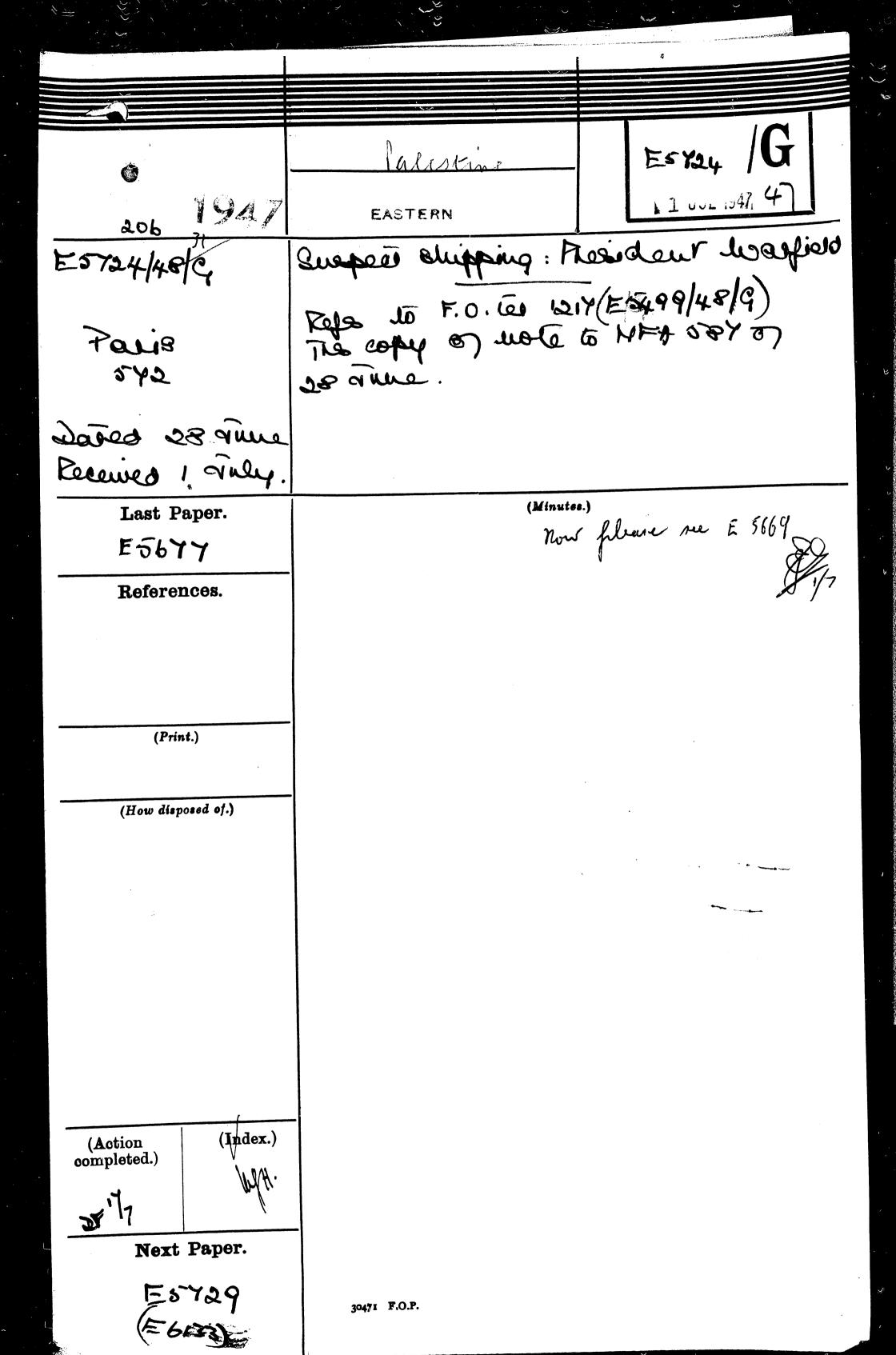
References.

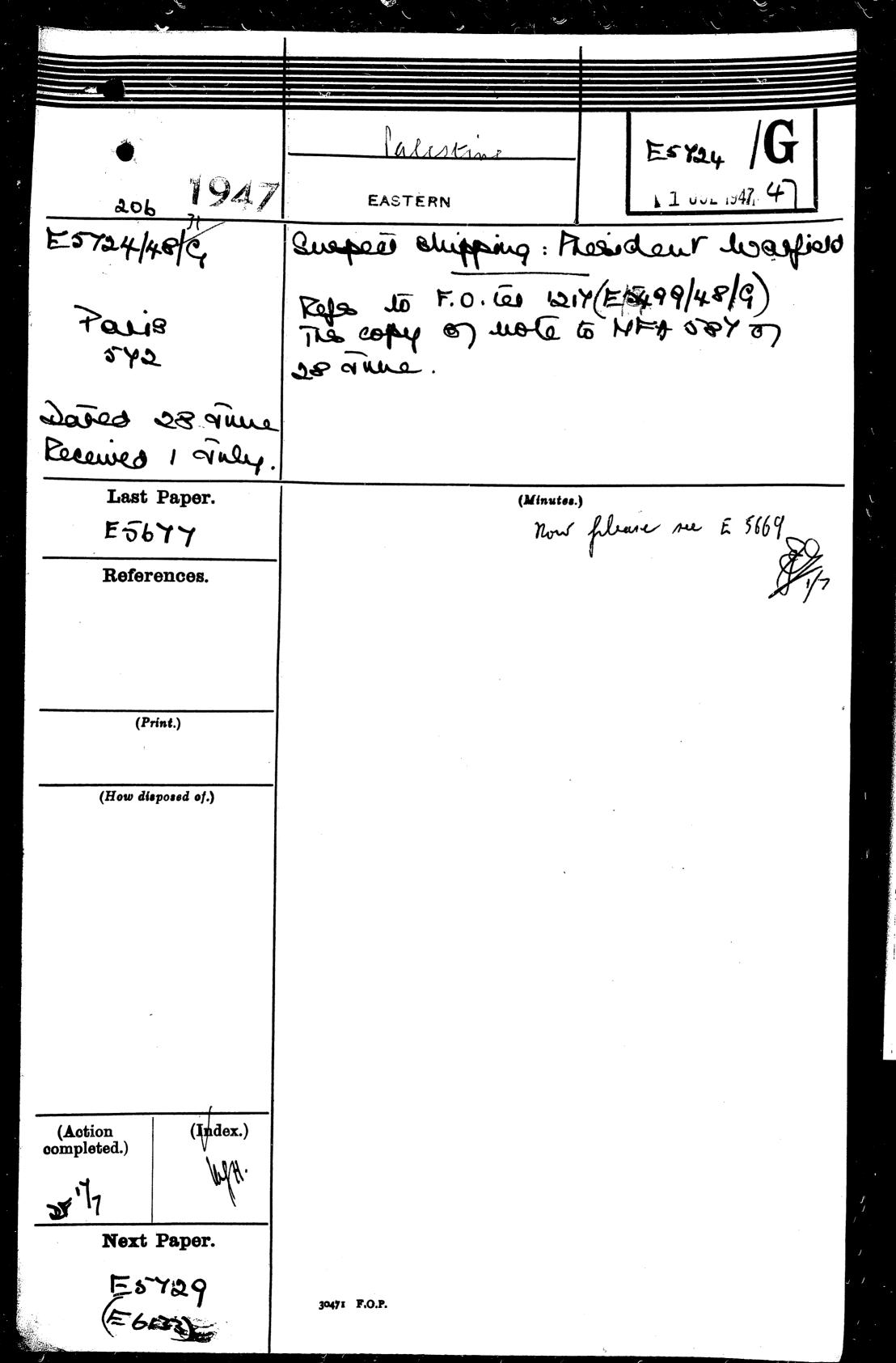
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Next Paper.





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A S 6 Reference:-FO 371 51814

No. 572. HIS Majesty's Ambassador presents his compliments to H.R.P.S. of S. for P.A. and has the honour to transmit to him the under-mentioned documents. British..... British.... Parise . 28th June, ..., 194.7... Reference to previous correspondence: Foreign Office tel. to Paris No. 1217 of 27th June,

Description of Enclosure. 1947. Name and Date. Subject. Copy of Note to Ministry of Foreign Affairs No. 587 of 28th June, 1947. Suspect vessel "President Warfield".

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Reference:-	3
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72/366/47.

British Embassy,

No. 587.

Paris.

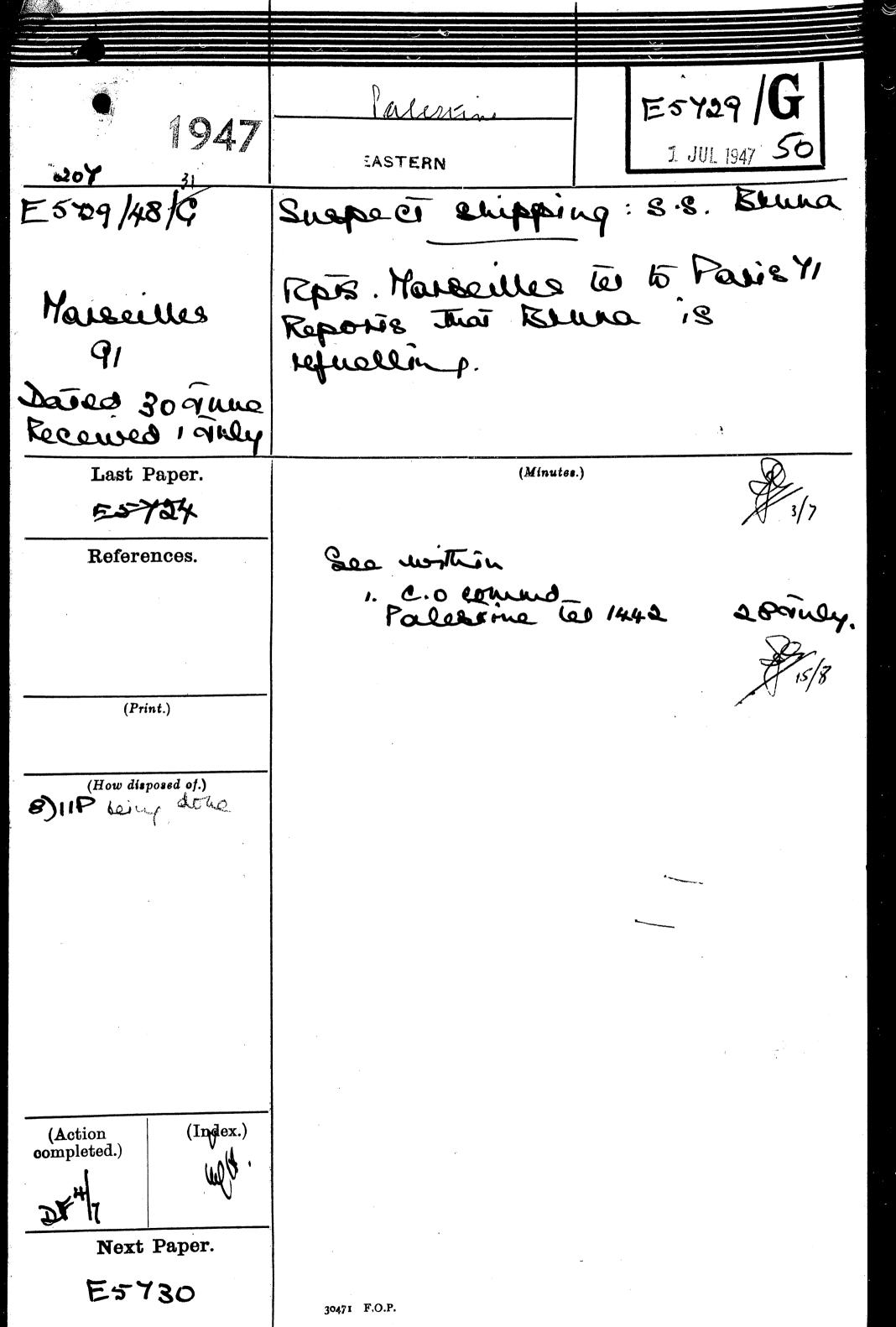
IMMEDIATE.

28th June, 1947.

His Majesty's Embassy present their compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and, with reference to their Note No. 547 of 14th June and to their subsequent letters of 15, 18 and 19th June concerning the ship "President Warfield" which is most strongly syspected of being involved in the illegal immigration traffic to Palestine, have the henour to state that reports have been received by His Majesty's Government to the effect that the "President Warfield" received 315 tons of oil bunkers from the French firm "Compagnie Française de Raffinage la Mede". This is much regretted by His Majesty's Government as it will give the ship a wide radius of action and will considerably embarrass His Majesty's Government in their efforts to control her if she leaves French waters.

- His Majesty's Embassy are therefore instructed to urge that the French authorities be good enough to give further consideration to the possibility of denying bunkers to vessels which there is good reason to suspect of being involved in the illegal immigration traffic to Falestine.
- disturbed by a report from His Majesty's Consul-General at Marseilles to the effect that the vessels Veritas certificate has been amended as follows: "Permission granted to proceed to Black Sea without freight or passengers and in fine weather". This looks, on the face of it, highly suspicious and His Majesty's Government would be grateful for all steps which the French Government could take to prevent the vessel from leaving Marseilles, at any rate until it has been possible to ascertain the true facts as to her destination and the purpose of her veyage.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



1 JUL 1947

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL, No. 2.

## FROM MARSETLLES TO PARIS

His Majesty's Consul General,
No. Vl D: 6.55 p.m. 50th June, 1947
30th June, 1947.
R: 1.0 a.m. 1st July, 1947

Repeated to Foreign Office No. 91.

AAAA

## IMMEDIATE.

Secret.

Jewish immigration.

Bruna is now fuelling from two lorries.

Gallagher has made representations to Prefecture this afternoon and they have explained difficulty of refusing fuel to suspected ship sailing in the Mediterranean.

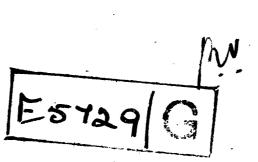
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INVARD TELEGRAM

Code

FROM PALESTINE (Gen, Sir A. Cunningham)

TO S. OF S., COLONIES.

D. 28th July, 1947. R. 28th " "

21,10 hrs.

No. 1442

Addressed to S. of S.
Repeated to Cyprus, No. 150.
" Rome , No. 1076.
" Paris, No. 1077.

The illegal immigrant ship BRUMA was brought into Haifa at 08.00 hours today. No opposition to boarding. Transhipment proceeded without opposition, Number of illegal immigrants over 700, of whom 26 placed on the EMPIRE SHELTER and 400 on the EMPIRE COMPORT. Latter sailed for Cyprus at 11.00 hours. 4 females and 1 male admitted to hospital. 9 other passengers landed. Remainder are staying on board until transports return from Cyprus.

/Copies

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Copies sent to:-

No. 10 Downing Street Lord President - P.S. to Prime Minister. Private Secretary, Admiralty Private Secretary,
First Sea Lord.
Mr. G.C.B. Dodds.
Private Secretary. War Office C.I.G.S. Lt. Col. J.G. Atkinson. (M.O.4.) (M.I.3.) Lt. Col. W. Gors. Private Secretary. Air Ministry Chief of Air Staff. Cabinet Offices Sir N. Brook, Mr. T.A.G. Charlton, Commander Evershed. Private Secretary. Foreign Office wr. C.W. Baxter. Mr. Beith. (Information Policy Dept.) . Mr. Kennie. Ministry of Defence - Private Secretary. - Sir Henry Wilson Smith. - Defence Registry. - Mr. T.A. Robertson. W.I.5.

Ministry of Transport

Foreign Office (Research Dept.) - Ale Commodore K.C. Buss. COPYRIGHT OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

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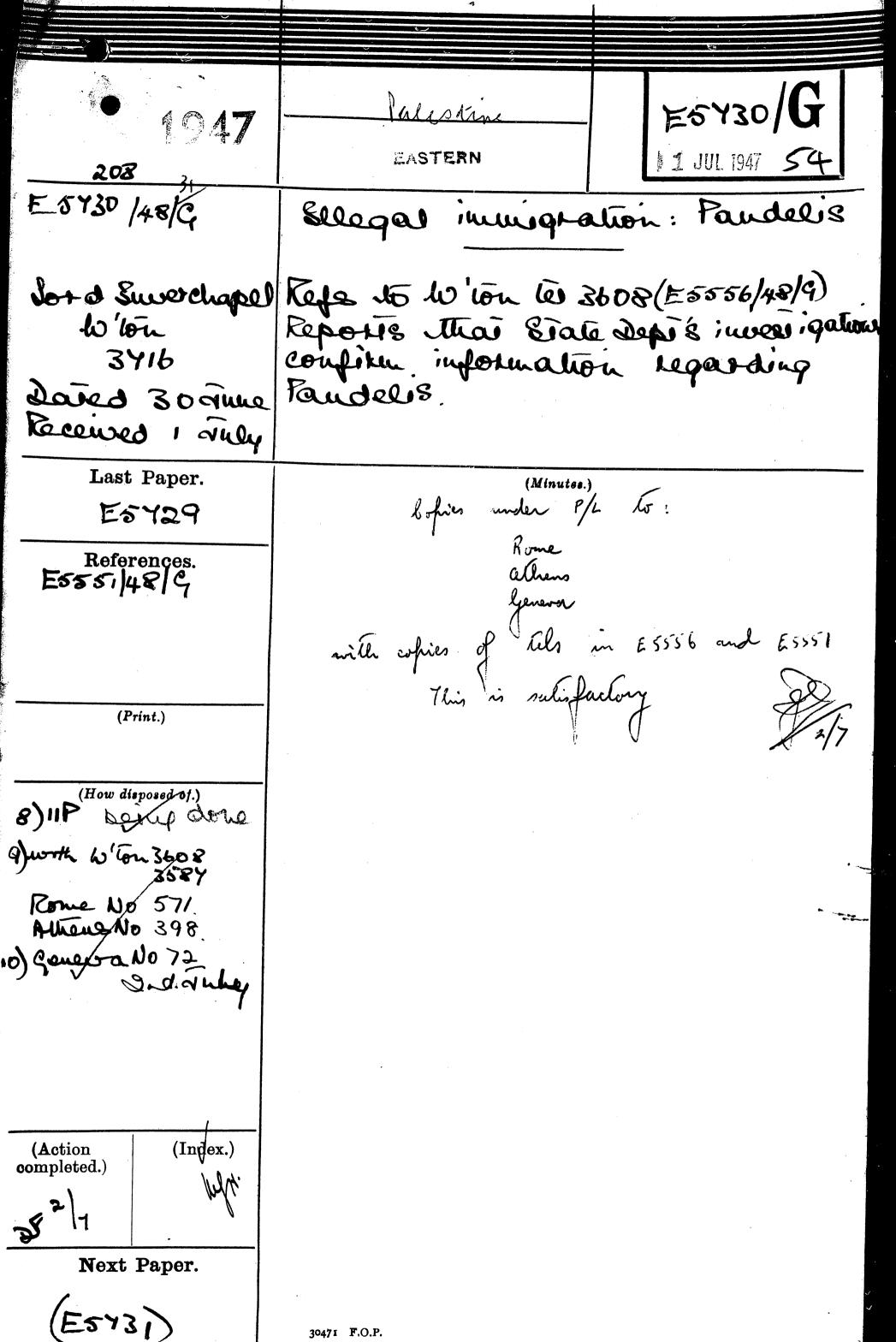
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## FROM WASHINGTON TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Lord Inverchapel

D. 8.08 p.m. 30th June 1947.

30th June 1947.

R. 2.26 a.m. 1st July 1947.

Repeated to Athens
Paris (Saving)

ES Y30

IMPORTANT

1 JUL 1947

55

My telegrams Nos. 3587 and 3608; Pandelis.

The State Department tell us that their own investigations fully confirma our information concerning Pandelis's connexion with illegal immigration and the circumstances in which he secured his visa for the United States. They have decided that there are no grounds for ordering his departation, since there is nothing to show that he has made any false declaration in applying for his visa in Milan. But they are issuing instructions to all their Consular Officers abroad not to grant any facilities to Pandelis in future without reference to Washington.

- 2. The Greek Ambassador has informed us that he has just refused to give Pandelis a letter which the latter asked for to help him in the purchase of three ships. Presumably Pandelis sought this letter as a means of persuading the United States Government to go back on their decision to refuse to permit sale to Pandelis.
  - 3. Please see my immediately fellowing telegram.

Foreign Office pass saving to Paris as my telegram No. 155.

[Repeated Saving to Paris].

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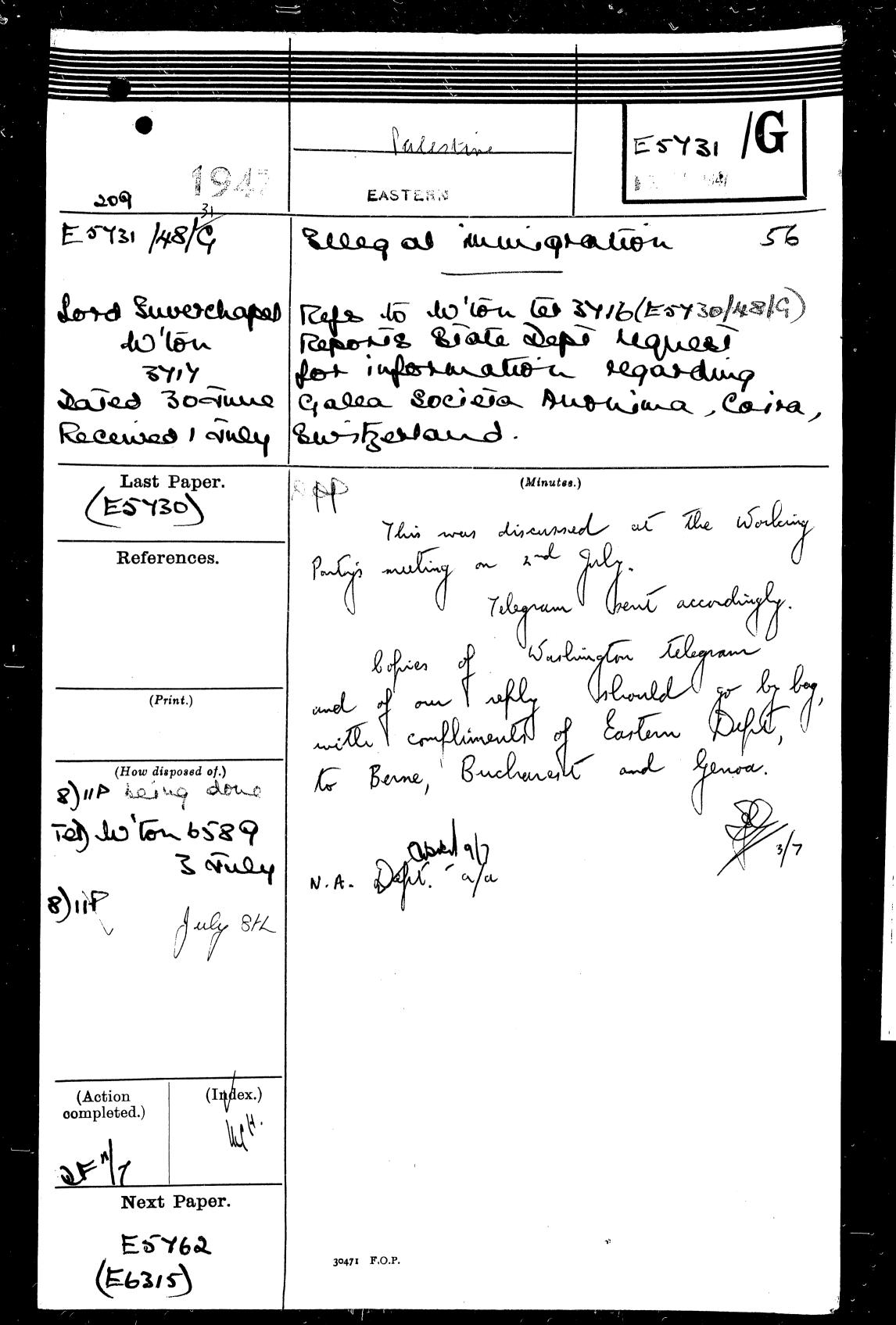
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E5731

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 2

FROM WASHINGTON TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Lord Inverchapel

D. 9. 50 p.m. 30th June, 1947.

No. 3717

30th June, 1947.

R. 3. 35 a.m. 1st June, 1947.

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IMPORTANT SECRET

My immediately preceding telegram.

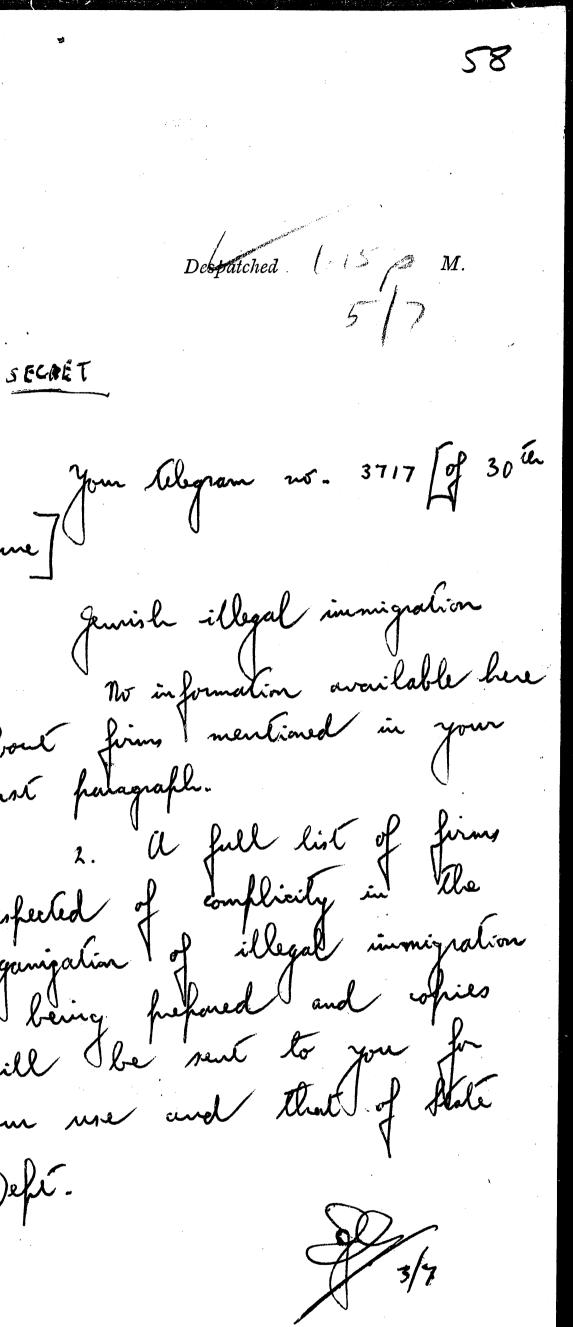
Jewish Illegal Immigration.

State Department would be grateful for any information we can provide about a Swiss firm, Galea Societa Anonima, Coira, Switzerland, which they suspect of being connected with this traffic. The company apparently was formed on 21st April last and appears to have connexions in Roumania. Most of its shares are held by another Swiss firm, Torbrun Societa Anonima, Miuco, the power of attorney for which is in turn held by a Genoese firm, Agemari 1td. Genoa.

- 2. Please telegraph any information about Galea which we can pass on to the State Department.
- State Department informally a full list of firms suspected by us of being connected with illegal immigration activities. We have no such list ourselves and would welcome one for our own use. Can you provide one, both for us and for the State Department.

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lopies: I. I. P.

Registry
No. £ 5731/48/6

WASHINGTON

Draft.

Telegram.

ns \_6589

Dale Johnson.

CYPHER

E 5731/48/G

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 2.

## FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO WASHINGTON

No.6589 3rd July, 1947.

D. 1.15 p.m. 5th July, 1947.

ତୁ ପୃ

## SECRET

Your telegram No. 3717 [of 30th June].

Jewish illegal immigration.

No information available here about firms mentioned in your first paragraph.

2. A full list of firms suspected of complicity in the organisation of illegal immigration is being prepared and copies will be sent to you for your use and that of State Department.

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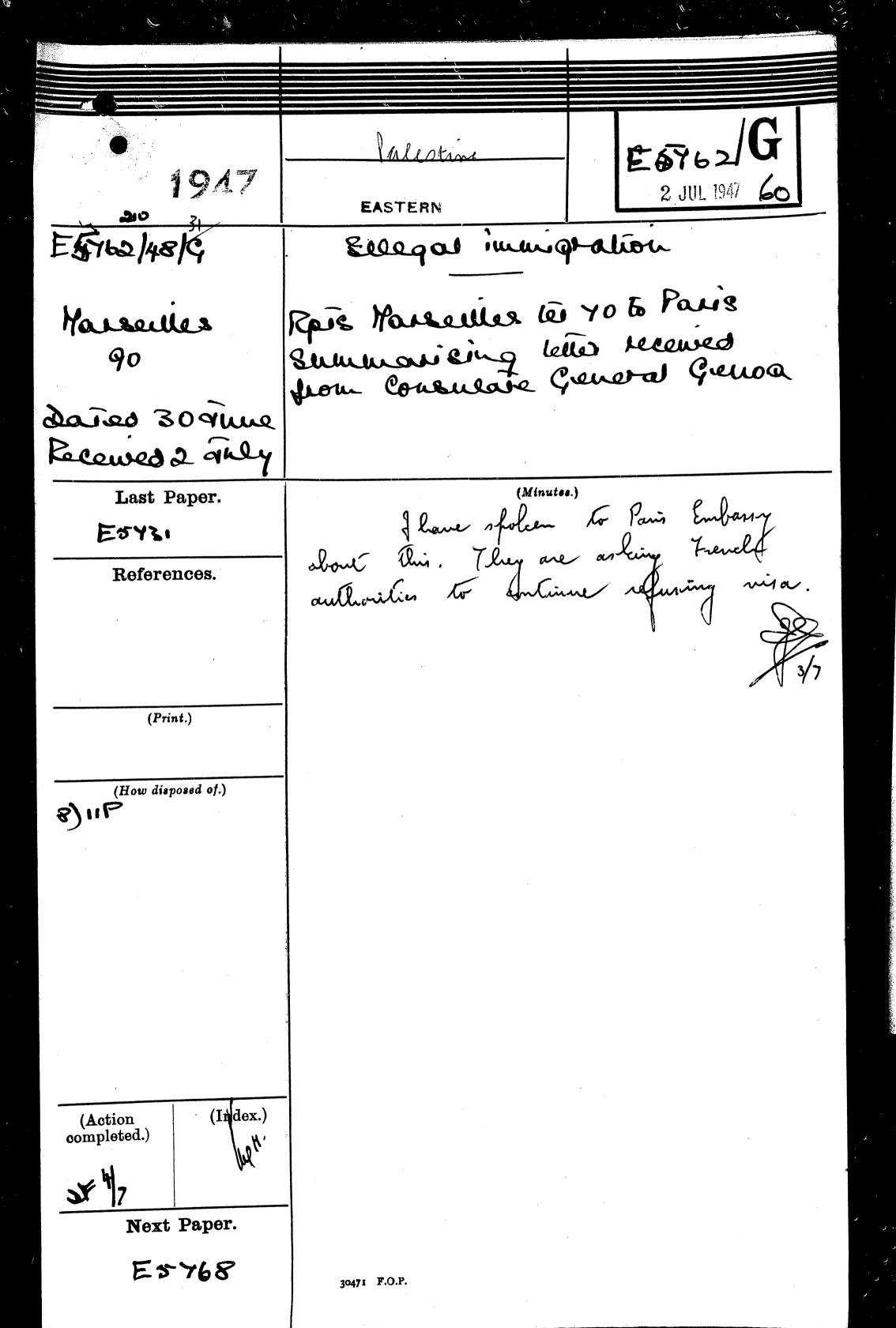
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2 JUL 1947

CYPHER/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1.

## FROM MARSEILLES TO PARIS

His Majesty's Consul-General.

No. 70.

D. 6.55.p.m. June

June 30th, 1947.

R. 4.55.a.m. July

D. 6.55.p.m. June 30th, 1947. R. 4.55.a.m. July 1st, 1947.

Repeated to FOREIGN OFFICE NO. 90.

RECEIVED IN OUR

SENT TO DEF.

66666

SECRET.

2 JUL 1947

Jewish immigration.

Following is summary of a letter received from Consulate General Genoa.

"One Mugnaini Armando has been refused French visa to join vessel Lucia— at Marseilles and is trying to reach Marseilles by road with a document in name Muss[grp.undec.]ni Francesco. He is said to be the right hand man to Dandria for vessels Bruna and Luciana".

There is nothing we can do with this information here officially but Gallagher will see Monsieur C. privately (see your telegram No. 86 of December 4th.)

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Wt. 24772/717 17895 10/38 F.O.I'.

63

E 5809

British Embassy,

Paris.

3 27th June, 1947.

Dear Department,

Our very co-operative friend, Monsieur Vasse of the Quai d'Orsay tells us that he has received information from a reliable source to the effect that special huts have been built at various points along the Italian coast from the French frontier to La Spezzia for the housing of illegal Jewish immigrants trying to find their way to Palestine. Palestine.

He understands that about 5,000 people are at present housed in them.

A copy of this letter goes to Chancery at Rome.

Yours ever,

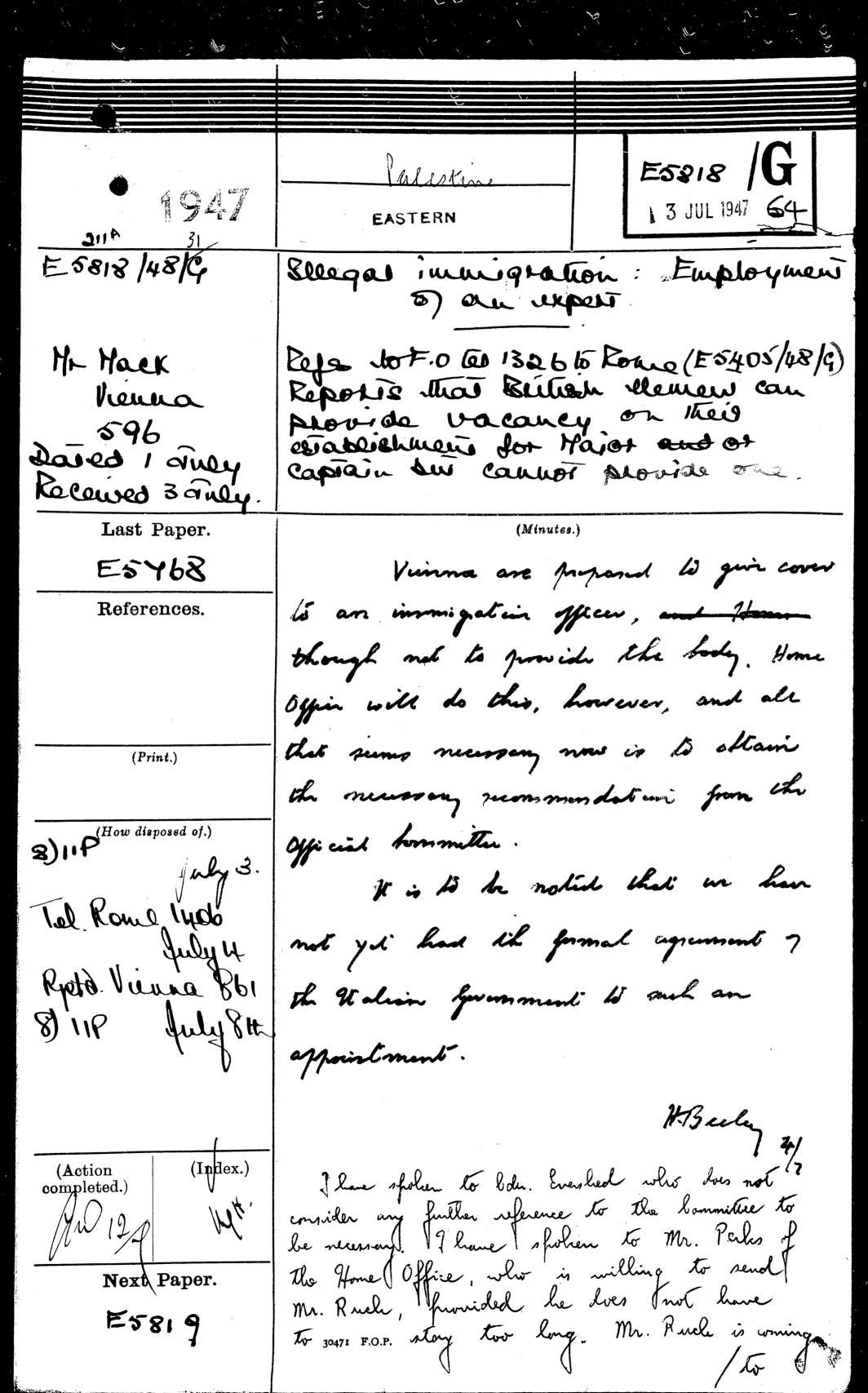
Chancery.

Eastern Department,

Foreign Office.

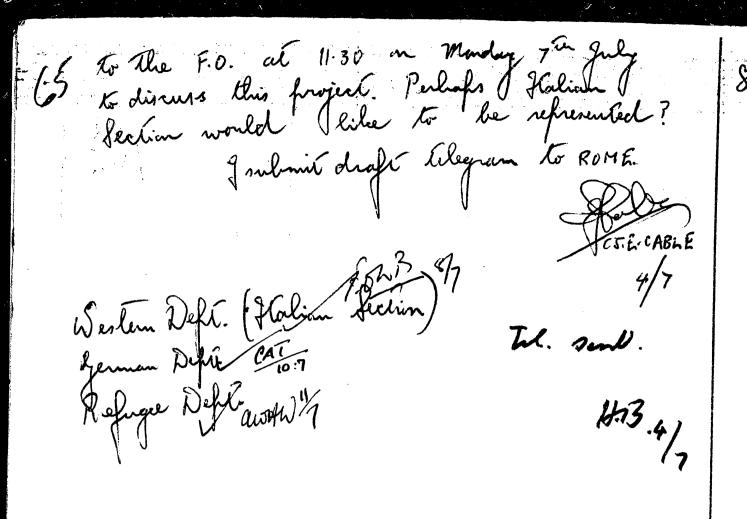
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Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL No. 2.

## FROM VIENNA TO FORRIGN OFFICE.

(From British Diplomatic Representative in Austria)

RECEIVED IN G.B. 13 JUL 1947 SENT TO DEPT.

Mr. Mack. No. 596.

D. 11.55 a.m. 1st July, 1947.

lat July, 1947. R. 5.15 p.m. 1st July, 1947.

3 JUL 1947 Repeated to Rome.

E5405

Your telegram No. 1525 to Rome.

Intelligence Organisation of British Klement veloces proposal in principle and could provide vacancy on their establishment for Major or Captain for this purpose. They cannot, however, spare an officer from their present resources.

Fereign Office please pass to Reme as my telegram No. 16.

[Repeated to Rome].

F. O.,

July,

MORTANT SECRET

Rome telegram No.1386 and Vienna telegram No. 596 / of 24th June and 1st July: Jewish Illegal Immigration\_/. If and when Italian Government agree to receive an adviser on frontier control, Home Office are prepared to send Ruck, a Senior Immigration Officer. He could nominally fill vacancy on Vienna establishment and thus obtain cover as liaison officer suggested by you.

- 2. Home Office cannot, however, spare him for long, although they might be prepared to send a more junior official to take over from Ruck after he has done the spade work.
- 3. Please telegraph minimum period for which you consider Ruck's services would be required, and date at which you expect that it would be possible for him to begin work.

III I. F.

(Home Office

concur)

(E 5818/48/G) SECRET Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 2

## FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO ROME

No. 1406 4th July, 1947

Repeated to Vienna No. 861

ddddddd'

#### IMPORTANT

#### SECRET

Rome telegram No. 1386 and Vienna telegram No. 596 [of 24th June and 1st July: Jewish illegal immigration].

If and when Italian Government agree to receive an adviser on frontier control, Home Office are prepared to send Ruck, a Senior Immigration Officer. He could nominally fill vacancy on Vienna establishment and thus obtain cover as liaison officer suggested by you.

- 2. Home Office cannot, however, spare him for long, although they might be prepared to send a more junior official to take over from Ruck after he has done the spade work.
- 3. Please telegraph minimum period for which you consider Ruck's services would be required, and date at which you expect that it would be possible for him to begin work.

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Sir P. Ni Pra

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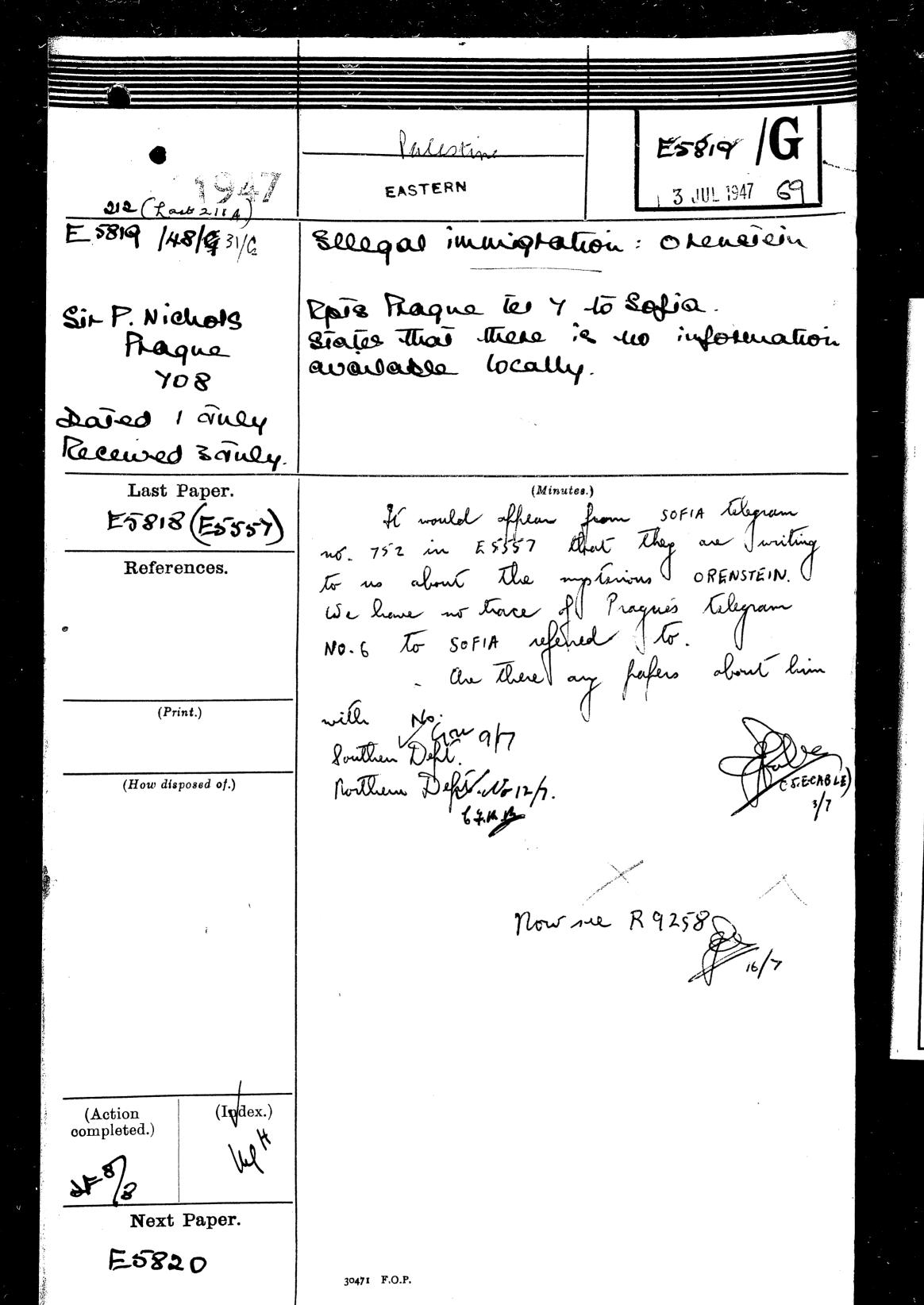
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Cypher OTP

DEPARTMENTAL No. 1

## FROM PRAGUE TO SOFIA

Sir P. Nichols

D. 6.19 p.m. 1st July 1947.

No. 7 lst July 1947.

R. 10.50 p.m. 1st July 1947.

Repeated to Foreign Office No. 708

rrrrrr

Your telegram No. 5.

Orenstein's passport was issued in Paris on November 16th 1945 and is valid until November 15th 1948.

2. No information is available locally about Orenstein but he may well be involved in illegal immigration since most Jews here particularly those with travel facilities are concerned with it.

Please pass to Sofia.

[Repeated to Sofia].

S 6

Reference:-

3181A

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

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Department of origin under Section 3 (4)

of the Public Records Act, 1958

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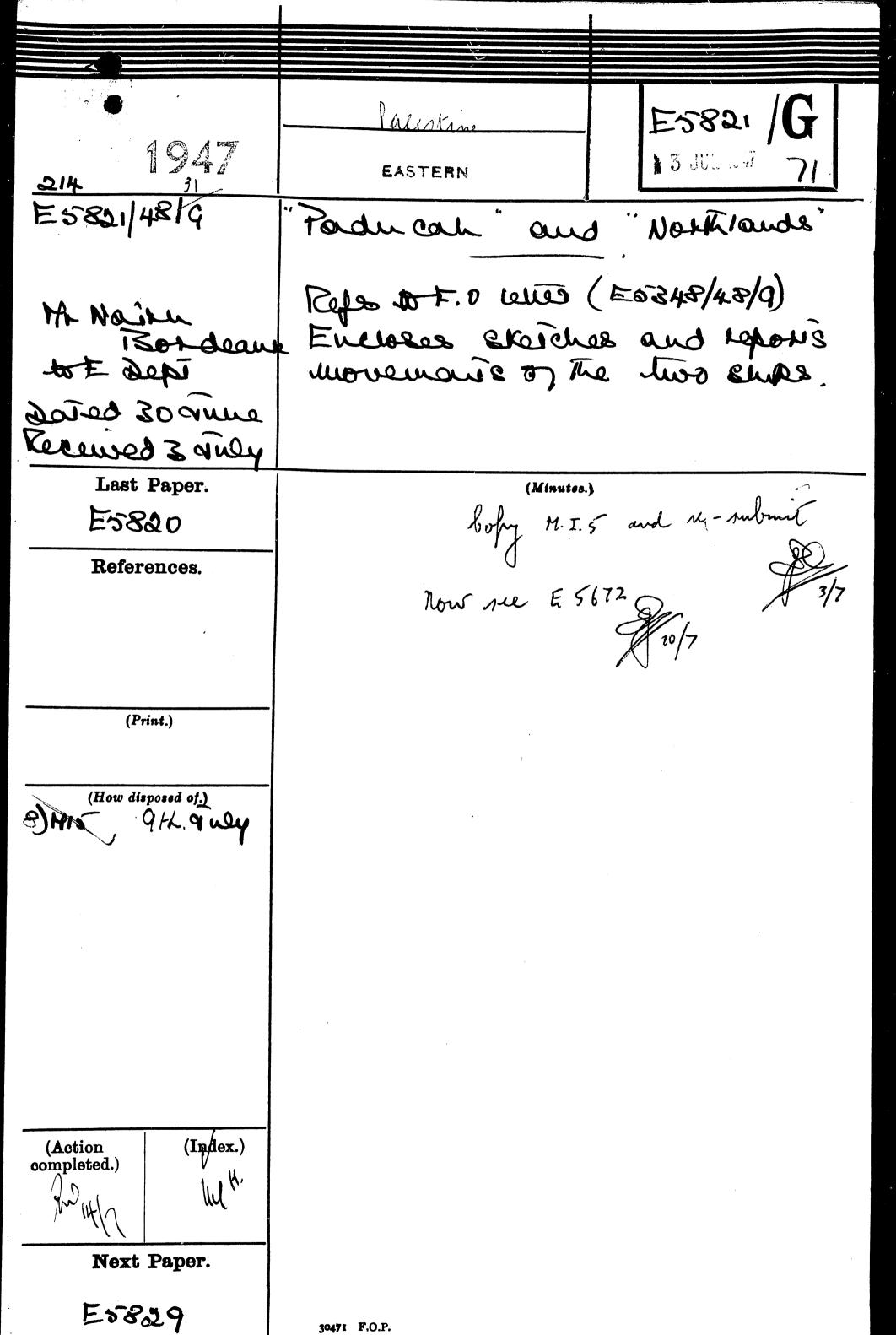
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BN/F

Confidential.



(5173/40/4/2)

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British Consulate, 15, Cours de Verdun, Bordeaux.

30th. June, 1947.

E582

Dear Department,

r 50 20

Please refer to your letter of June 21st. (E.5348/48/6).

I was unable to get useful photographs of the "Paducah" and "Northlands", so I send you herewith sketches of them which I hope may be of some use.

Both ships are expected to remain at Bayonne for at least two more weeks; both are having alterations effected. The "Northlands" is having tiers of shelves fitted in her—ostensibly to enable her to carry fruit cargoes but obviously intended to serve as bunks; I am reliably informed that she is carrying five hundred life belts.

4. With reference to paragraph 2 of Foreign Office telegram No. 10 of June 23rd., I have been assured that the "Northlands" is not on the Swedish Registry but on the Panamanian.

Yours ever,

Beger Marin

Eastern Department, Foreign Office, S.W.1.

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PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

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Piecé ... 6/8/4

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of the Public Records Act, 1958

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E 5840 PALESTINE Magel Juniqueton, autoriano from Considera. Registry E5840/48/31 Number FROM Chanced ! Report 40 61 4536 (E8535/48/31) Encloses No. to his by HIII & equal to touch organisations in the US organisations Dated Received ZY TULK in Registry Last Paper (4/0) This does not seem very promising Mr. Erans References. N.A. Ref. S.G.CABLE) I think we must await the views of the Embassy before we form any conclusions from this opinion, but my interim observations on the (Print.) considered by Coudert Brothers are as follows:-Coudert Brothers express no opinion as to the legality of the four organisations to which they (How disposed of.) refer. In the case of Palestine Resistance Dyl. D.T. Frence Committee Inc., United Revisionists Inc., and Political Action Committee for Palestine Inc. presumably/they have been formally incorporated, there is nothing illegal in their official objects or purposes as stated by Coudert Brothers. It seems impossible to me that funds contributed to the American League for a free Palestine in response to their advertisement in PM on 30th April. 1947 (E.4105) should be exempt from tax under either of the provisions quoted by Coudert Brothers. (See page 8 of the opinion). Twenty per cent of funds contributed are intended, according to the advertisement, to assist the establishment of a Hebrew provisional government. It cannot, therefore, be seriously claimed that they are operated exclusively. for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes. Condert Brothers do not mention any other possible legal basis for exemption. (Action completed.) I am in substantial agreement with the statement of international law. The appeals for funds by the United Zionists Revisionists of America and the American League for a Free Palestine appearing in PM of the 23rd and 30th April, 1947 (E.4105) would seem to be in the one case wholly and in the other Next Paper. case partly for the support of terroristactivities, 5841 and/ Wt 24772/717 17895 10/38 F.O.I'.

and therefore open to objection under international law (see page 13 of the opinion). But in the light of the cases quoted on page 16 of the opinion it is very doubtful whether the United States would take this view, and either admit that it had an obligation under international law to suppress such acts, or punish the promoters under the law quoted on page 15.

6. As some of the individuals or groups concerned appear to have registered under the Foreign Agents Registration Act, 1938 (see page 17 of the opinion), it might be possible to secure publication of their accounts under that Act (see page 19 of the opinion.)

W.V.J.Evans. 10th July. 1947.

We must, of course, await a detailed analysis of this opinion from the Embassy, but at first sight the only really profitable point worth making to the State Department would seem to be on the lines of Mr. Evans No: 2 - that none of these organisations qualify for tax exemption under the Internal Revenue Code in that they all substantially engage in propaganda. Were we to get that exemption withdrawn to the accompaniment of some suitable publicity it would help warn off the Gentile contributor. Examination of the Foreign Agents Registration Act and of the statements filed under it might also be profitable.

Implicit in the whole opinion - or so it seems to me - is a note of warning that we will never get the U.S. Government to act on any grounds of international law or practice. I do not think we have any basis for legal action ourselves, but we might be able to show the U.S. authorities so clearly that their own domestic laws were being broken that they would have to take action.

The names and addresses of the directions of the organisations might interest M.I.5 and go on our visa list.

(F.B.A. RUNDALL) 11th July, 1947

feller to Mr. John M.I.S.

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BRITISH EMBASSY,

WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL

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27th June 1947

Dear Department,

Ref: G124/ /47

We refer to your telegram No. 4536 of the 7th May authorising us to ask Coudert Bros. of New York to give us a legal opinion on the possibilities of legal action being taken by H.M.G. against certain organizations in the United States engaged in assisting illegal immigration into Palestine.

Coudert Bros. have now sent their opinion to Sir Francis Evans in New York and we send you two copies herewith. We have not yet had time to study the opinion ourselves but will do so as soon as possible and let you have our views. In the meantime we are sending you these copies so that you can start your examination of the subject forthwith.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY

Eastern Department, Foreign Office, London, S.W.1.

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## PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

June 20, 1947

Sir Francis Evans British Consul-General 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

My dear Sir Francis:

You request our opinion in regard to certain matters which you

## enumerate as follows:

- I. Are the activities of such organizations as the American League for Free Palestine, the Palestine Resistance Fund, the United Zionists-Revisionists of America, and the Political Action Committee for Palestine, in conformity with the law?
- 2. Can the claim to tax exemption for contributions to the American League for a Free Palestine be challenged?
- 3. Are attempts to subvert the administration of a friendly Power legal? It is understood that the law is not infringed unless it can be proved that the sabotage or destruction of specific targets in the objective country is planned in the United States.
- 4. Are there any legal means of preventing the fitting out of ships foor the transport of illegal immigrants?
- 5. Are there are precedents which would be of use in making representations to the United States Government regarding the whole question of illegal immigration into Palestine?
- 6. Are organizations appealing for public funds required by either Federal or State law to publish balance sheets or financial statements showing Now the funds collected are expended?

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habitants.

As to No. 1: The records of the New York County Clerk's office indicate that certificates of incorporation of the following organizations have been filed with the Secretary of State, Albany, New York:

Palestine Resistance Committee Inc.

United Revisionists Inc.

Political Action Committee for Palestine, Inc.

## Palestine Resistance Committee Inc.

Certification of incorporation
Filed May 12, 1947 - Secretary of State
New York
May 23, 1947 - New York County Clerk's
office
Moses H. Hoenig, 51 Chambers Street, N.Y.C.
(Attorney filing papers)

SECOND: The purposes for which it is to be formed are:

- (a) to assist in the migration of Jews to Palestine especially those who have been victims of oppression and persecution; to assist in colonization purposes in Palestine, particularly those who are refugees or victims or persecution and war; to aid and assist them in maintaining themselves.
- (b) to assist the Jews of Palestine in their struggle for freedom and independence and for the restoration of Jewish nationhood; to defend and aid the Jews of Palestine in their valiant efforts to accomplish the return of the Jewish people to the land of their fore-fathers.
- (c) to stimulate interest among people of all faiths in the attainment of the foregoing purposes; to give counsel and aid to institutions interested in the welfare of the Holy Land and its inhabitants.

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Alvin Hes
Emanuel Z.
Sheldon B.
Bainuch E.
Aaron Z.

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efforts to re

of Palestine.

3. The territory in which its operations are principally conducted shall be in the United States of America, Canada, Europe and Palestine.

Office to be located in New York County.

#### Directors

John J. Rosner -780 Riverside Drive, N.Y.C.
Alexander Gurvitch-116 Seaman Avenue, N. Y. C.
Alvin Hess -765 Riverside Drive, N.Y.C.
Emanuel Zapinsky -171 East Broadway, N.Y.C.
Sheldon Berger -775 Riverside Drive, N.Y.C.
Bainush Epstein -75 Seaman Avenue, N.Y.C.
Aaron Z. Propes -4 West 105th Street, N. E. C.

Certificate Approved - Benjamin F. Schreiber,

4/18/47

J.S.C.

### United Revisionists Inc.

Certificate of incorporation
Filed April 4, 1946 - Secretary of State,

New York

April 26, 1946 - New York County

Clerk's office
Leo Wolfson, 276 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.C.

(Attorney filing papers)

2. The objects of said corporation are:

1. To support the World Zionist Organization in its efforts to re-establish the Jewish State within the historic frontiers of Palestine.

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- 3. To encourage the study of the Hebrev language and literature including religious customs and traditions among the Jews in the United States.
- 4. To cooperate with the various Zionist Organizations in the United States and elsewhere in their efforts to further the BASLE program, to wit: That the World Zionist Organization aims to establish a publicly recognized and legally secured home for the Jewish people in Palestine.
- 5. To contribute financial support towards the maintenance of farms for the training of youth in agricultural pursuits in preparation for pioneering in Palestine.
- 6. To publish and circulate periodicals and reports of Zionist activities.
- 7. To render voluntary and financial assistance to institutions of Jewish learning and research; to arrange debates, symposiums and discussions of Mionist affairs and toward scholarships and prises for excellence in Hebrew literature.

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8. Corporation is not established for pecuniary profit and shall have the status of benevolent and charitable corporation.

Principal office - New York County Operations conducted in U. S. A.

### DIRECTORS

Meir Grossman Raphael Kursrox Adelph Lieblich Morris J. Mendelschn Benzion Netan Yahu David S. Shecket Leo Wolfson - 314 West 70th Street, N.Y.C.
- 1016 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.C.
- 150 West 30th Street, N.Y.C.
- 2440 East 22nd Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.
- 2508 Broadway, N.Y.C.
- 54 Riverside Drive, N.Y.C.
- 542 West 112th Street, N.Y.C.

Certificate approved - Julius Miller,

3/14/46

J.S.C.

Political Action Committee for Palestine, Inc.

Certificate of incorporation Filed Feb. 26, 1946 - Secretary of State, New York

George C. Bluestone, 27 William St., N.Y.C. (Attorney filing papers)

### 2. Purpose

- (a) To promote and foster by political and informative means, the recognition by the United Nations Organization, of European and Palestinian Jewry as an ethno-political entity.
- (b) To advocate and effect the recognition by the United Nations Organization of Palestine as the national territory of this ethno-political entity.

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- (c) To promote, urgs and advocate the immediate repatriation of the Jews in Europe to Palestine.
- (d) To render voluntarily aid, understanding and sympathy to those Jews in Palestine oppressed and persecuted by the Mandatory power because of their political views.
- (e) To do all and everything necessary, suitable and proper for the accomplishment of any propositions or the attainment of any of the objects hereinbefore set forth; and to do any act or acts, thing or things incidental or pertaining to a growing out of, or connected with the aforesaid objects providing the same be not inconsistent with the law under which the corporation is organized.
- 3. The territory in which its operations are principally to be conducted is the United States of America and Palestine.

Office to be located in New York County

### DIRECTORS

Baruch Korff - 160 Central Park So., N.Y.G.

Aaron Dym - 15A West 73rd St., N.Y.G.

Vladyscaw Dworeck - 545 West End Ave., N.Y.G.

Nathan Ruby - 1331 E. 19th St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Sydney H. Shapiro - 334 Union Ave., Irgington, N.J.

Certificate approved - William C. Hecht, Jr.

J. S. C.

There is no information on file in the County Clerk's Office as to the American League for Free Palestine. However, the following information was obtained from a confidential source regarding this organization:

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Lett to a. Mr. Clarme

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Letter dated 14 May 1946 from Will Rogers, Jr. to a. Mr. Clarme - asks for funds and describes urgency of

Ben Hecht - Writer

Louis Bromfield - Writer & Author

Jewish situation in Palestine, signed by the following:

Will Rogers Jr. - Supervisor, Repatriation Fund of the American League for a Free Palestine

Col. Morris J. Mendelsohn - Pres. The New Zionist Organization of America Inc. 55 W. 42nd St. N.Y.O.

Col. John H. Patterson, D. S. O. Honorary President of above organization (NZOA)

Major Wm. R. Friedman - Chairman, Exec. Board (NZOA)

Young Zionist Action Committee - 342 Madison Ave. N.Y.C. - Suite 1426

Speakers at Mass Demonstration - Manhattan

Center - 3 January 1946:

SenatoraEdwin C. Johnson Senator Charles W. Tobey Pierre VanPeassen

Letter dated 11 July 1945 from Arthur Szyk -

25 West 45th Street, N.Y.C. to a Mr. Clarme and signed by:

Arthur Szyk Stella Adler Konrad Bercovici Lester Cohen Ben Hecht Louis Bromfield Andrew L. Somers, M.C. (New York Representative) Frances Gunther, Co-Chairman

of their chart are of a subve as we assumed of the Embass;

> As to No question as to any of the ore lack of inform Section 23(0) net income the toi

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As to the activities of these organizations beyond the scope of their charters, and as to the possibility that these activities are of a subversive character, we have not made any close investigation as we assumed that those facts would be in your possession or in that of the Embassy.

As to No. 2. It is impossible to give any clear answer to the question as to whether the claim to tax exemption for contributions to any of the organizations referred to can be challenged because of our lack of information as to the actual operations of the organizations. Section 23(0)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code provides that in computing net income there shall be allowed as deduction a contributions or gifts to:

fund, or foundation, created or organized in the United States or in any possession thereof or under the law of the United States or of any State or Territory or of any possession of the United States, organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or aminals, no part of the net carnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual, and no substantial part of the activities of which is carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting, to influence legislation;

Section 101 (6) provides that the following organizations shall be exempt from income tax:

foundation, organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the henefit of any private chareholder or individual, and no substantial part of the activities of which is carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting, to influence legislation;

It will thus be seen that in order that contributions to an organization be deductible for income tax purposes, the organization must be one which is organized and operated exclusively for certain specified purposes. It would appear that some of the groups in question appeal for funds to be used for medical aid and similar charitable objects. If in fact, however, the funds are used for other purposes it is plain that the claim, to a tax exempt status should not be recognized.

The normal procedure for a corporation or association which considers itself entitled to a tax exempt status is for it to file with the Bureau of Internal Revenue a copy of its charter or similar documents stating the purposes of its organization and any other information pertinent to its claim. The Bureau, if satisfied that the statute has been complied with, will officially notify the organization to that effect. These organizations are required to file annual reports of their receipts and disbursements so that the Bureau is in a position to determine whether they continue to be entitled to a tax exempt status.

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As to No. 3. It is impossible to answer this question categorically until we have been fully apprized as to the facts concerning any activities of such associations that may be directed to the subversion of the Administration, Government or policies of a friendly Power. However, we will give you a sketch of the law indicating what activities so intended may be contrary to international law and the laws of the United States.

## A. International Law

national government to use 'due diligence' to prevent a wrong being done within its own dominion to another nation with which it is at peace or to the people thereof." (United States v. Arlons, 120 U.S. 479, 484.)

As stated by Professor Hyde in his work on international law:

that what a State claims the right exclusively to control, such as its own territory, it must possess the power and accept the obligation to endeavor so to control as to prevent occurrences therein from becoming by any process the immediate cause of such injury to a foreign State as the latter, in consequence of the propriety of its own conduct, should not be subjected to at the hands of a neighbor."

(Hyde, International Law. Section 217-D, page 723)

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Hany writers on international law express the view that a State is bound to prevent virtually every kind of activity injurious to other nations, including plots, conspiracies and even hostile propaganda.

(See Lauterpacht, Revolutionary Activities by Private Persons Against Foreign States. 22 American Journal of International Law, 105,109). While many of the older Anglo-American writers, such as Phillimore, Hall and Moore, expressed the opinion that the scope of the international duty was more limited and extended primarily to suppression of organized acts of force, the modern authorities take a more enlightened position. As the basis for this statement we refer to the recently published document entitled, "The International Law of the Future", described as "A Statement of a Community of Views by North Americans." (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, International Conciliation, April 1944, No. 399.) Principle 4 provides as follows:

"Each State has a legal duty to prevent the organization within its territory of activities calculated to foment civil strife in the territory of any other State."

In the 1937 Geneva Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, the signatories agreed to make certain defined terroristic activities criminal offenses, within their respective jurisdictions, stating that international law requires "every State to refrain from any act designed to encourage terrorist activities directed against another State and to prevent the acts in which such activities take shape." The Convention, while not signed by the United States, expressly states that it is declaratory of existing international law.

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As already stated, we are not informed, except in a very general way, with respect to the activities carried on by the organizations to which you refer, but it would seem to us that some of these activities may well be such as to come within the scope of these general principles of law. It must be admitted, however, that we find no precedents in international practice to support that conclusion.

In so far as circulation within the United States of hostile /revolutionary propaganda is concerned, however violent, there is considerable doubt as to whether international law provides regress. The democratic conception of freedom of speech and of the press presents serious obstacles in this respect, even though it may well be that revolutionary propaganda is a greater danger than hostile expeditions, which constitute an open menace and can be repelled by force. (See Mauterpacht, supra, p. 107.) It is generally said that there is no duty to prevent or punish dissemination of such propaganda. (See Preuss, International Responsibility for Hostile Propaganda Against Foreign States, 28 American Journal of International Law, 649; Van Dyke, The Responsibility of States for International Propaganda, 34 American Journal of International Eaw, 58.) However, one eminent/authority states that "the existence of an international obligation to protect foreign governments locally against defamation seems amply supported by principle and analogy." (Dickinson, Defamation of Foreign Governments, 22 American Journal of International Law, 840,844.) To draw a clear line of distinction between the legitimate exercise of personal liberties and organisation of activities calculated to subvert friendly governments is obviously a difficult task, but in general it can be

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eaid that speech alone, unaccompanied by action of some kind, is not illegal.

With respect to the raising of funds for the support of belligerents, Oppenheim states as follows:

individual subjects from granting subsidies to belligerents, just as he is not obliged to prevent them from enlisting with them. But, if he were to allow on his territory a public appeal for subscriptions to such subsidies, he would certainly violate his duty of impartiality; for whereas loans are matters of commerce, subsidies are not. However, public appeals for subscriptions of money for charitable purposes, e.g. for wounded prisoners, and the like, need not be prevented, even if they are only made in favor of one of the belligerents."

While, of course, the law of neutrality is not strictly applicable here in the absence of war, the international duty of the United States is assimilated to that arising out of the position of neutrality. (See Lauterpacht, supra, page 113.) Hence, if it could be shown that public appeals were made for funds to support percentatio activities, we believe it would be the duty of the United States to interfere. However, it would appear that the public appeals are for funds to be used for charitiable purposes.

#### B. American Municipal Law.

While it has been said that international law is a part of the law of the United States (The Paquete Habana. 175 U. S.,677,700; Skiriotes v Florida, 313 U. S. 69, 73). there is no Federal common law of crimes, and we Must look to the statute law of the United States in order to ascertain whether any of the activities with which we are concerned can be said to constitute violations of American law.

we find few statutory enactments which might be deemed applicable. In 1794 Congress enacted a statute making criminal the organisation of military expeditions against a friendly Power. This statute, which remains effective with certain insignificant modifications, provides as follows:

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the United State inition which of hostile mis construing the to state that discussed extended by the 1-37,224-252.

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"Sec. 25. (Griminal Code, section 13, amended)

Organizing military expedition against friendly power.

Whoever, within the territory or jurisdiction of the

United States or of any of its possessions, knowingly

begins or sets on foot or provides or prepares a means

for or furnishes the money for, or who takes part in,

any military or naval expedition or enterprise to be

carried on from thence against the territory or dominion

of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district,

or people with whem the United States is at peace, shall

be fined not more than \$3,000 or imprisoned not more than

three years, or both. (R. S. Sec. 5286; Mar. 4, 1909, c.

321, Sec. 13, 35 Stat. 1090; June 15, 1917, c. 30, Title

V. Sec. 8, 40 Stat. 223)"

We doubt whether it would be possible to establish the commission within the United States of such overt acts as would come within the narrow definition which our State Department and courts have given to the concept of hostile military expeditions. There have been many judicial decisions construing the statute, but for present purposes it yould seem sufficient to state that it has been by no means broadly interpreted. The subject is discussed exhaustively in <u>Curtis</u>, <u>The Law of Hestile Expeditions as Applied by the United States</u>. (8 American Journal of International Law, 1-37,224-252.)

Title, VIII, Section 5, of the comprehensive statute of June 15,1917, provides as follows:

ernment: indistment. If two or more persons within the jurisdiction eftthe United States conspire to injure or destroy specific property situated within a foreign country and belonging to a foreign government or to any political subdivision thereof with which the United States is at peace, or any railroad, canal, bridge, or other public stility so situated, and if one or more such persons commits an act within the jurisdiction of the United States to effect the object of the conspirace, each of the parties to the conspiracy shall be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisened not more than three years, or both. Any indictment or information under this section shall describe the specific property which it was the object of the conspiracy to injure or destroy."

(June 15, 1917, c. 30, Title VIII, Sec. 5, 40 Stat. 226.)

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whether this statute could be invoked under the present circumstances is largely a question of fact. It should be noted that proof of the commission or an overt act is an essential part of the crime.

Title XI, Section 22 of the Act of June 15, 1917, provides as follows:

"Sec. 98. Possession or control of property or papers in aid of foreign government designed or intended for violating penal statutes, treaty rights or obligations of United States; or rights under law of nations. Whoever, in aid of any foreign government, shall knowingly and willfully have possession of or control over any property or papers designed or intended for use or which is used as the means of violating any penal statute, or any of the rights or obligations of the United States under any treaty or the law of nations, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both. The term "United States," as used in this section, includes the Canal Zone, and all territory and waters, continental or insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. The words "foreign government," as used in this section, shall be deemed to include any government, faction, or body of insuggests within a country with which the United States is at peace, which government, faction, or body of insurgent/ may or may not have been moognized by the United States as a government. (June 15, 1917, c. 30, Title VIII, Sec. 4, 40 Stat. 226; June 15, 1917, c. 30, Title XI, Sec. 22, 40 Stat. 230; June 15, 1917, e. 30, Title XIII, Sec. I, 40 Stat. 231).

It will be seen that the scope of this statute is less precise than that of the two statutes previously referred to in that it incorporates by reference the principles of international law. It could thus be contended that the possession of funds, for example, intended to be used in support of terroristic activities would constitute a violation. There does not appear to have been any judicial or executive interpretation of this section and we have not been able to ascertain the precise purpose of its enactment.

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The attitude of the United States in previous controversies does not afford ground for the belief that it will be disposed to take action in this instance. It has been the practice of the United States in answering complaints to refer to the municipal law of the United States as providing no punishment for revolutionary proceedings short of overt attempts at interference in the affairs of other countries by organized acts of force. The British inquiry of 1885 as to the legality in the United States of participation in the Irish National League was answered to the effect that the United States punished treason against its own government but not against others. A similar answer was made to the complaint of Spain in the same year. In 1914 the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador protested that Serbian organizations were publicly inviting contributions for Serbian war funds. The Department of State replied that there was no evidence of any violation of the laws of the United States i na smuch as there was no proof that the funds were to be used for the purpose of any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from the territory of the United States.

In 1917 the Attorney General of the United States expressed the opinion that efforts made by certain local Irish organizations to raise funds for the promotion of revolt in Ireland did not violate American law in the absence of proof that any military expedition or enterprise was under contemplation. Typical of our replies to complaints of hostile propaganda was that made by our Secretary of State in 1911 to the protest of Mexico concerning propaganda which Madero was transmitting from Texas. The Secretary declared that "the mere carrying on of revolutionary propaganda by writing or speaking does not constitute an offense against the law of nations...." (United States Foreign Relations, 1911, page 398.)

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to the Un was a cer and Canad enforceme Title VIII, Section 3 of the Act of June 15, 1917, imposes penalties upon any person acting in the United States as an agent for a foreign government without having registered with the Secretary of State. "Foreign government" is defined so as to include any "government, faction or body of insurgents within a country with which the United States is at peace." (22 U. S. C. Secs. 233, 235.)

The Fereign Agents Registration Act of 1938 (22 U. S. C. Secs. 611-621) is similar but the term "foreign principal" is broader than the term "foreign government" as used in the earlier act. We understand that at least some of the individuals or groups involved herein have registered under this statute. Here, again, whether the statute has been violated depends upon the exact facts of the matter.

As to No. 4, asking whether there are any legal means of preventing the fitting out of ships, etc., we do not find any precedents having any direct bearing upon the subject.

In connection with the running of ships containing liquor into the United States during the existence of the Prohibition Law, there was a certain amount of diplomatic discussion between the United States and Canada resulting from our desire to develop effective means for the enforcement of the police laws and the policies of the United States.

"The Dominion Government has been willing to provide officials of the United States with information concerning ships and cargoes clearing Canadian ports for ports of the United States which, there was reason to believe, intended to engage in smuggling operations, and even to allow officials of the United States to station themselves in Canadian ports in order to obtain such information, but beyond that Canada the Abrilling to go. The present situation suggests a deadlock in default of changes in the laws of the United States or Canada or both by legislation with or without preliminary treaty agreement." (24 American Journal W. International Law. 132)

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Professor Pitman B. Potter, the author of the article above referred to, continues:

in terms of principle? It would be generally agreed that one nation may rightfully ask of another that it shall take reasonably adequate action to prevent persons within its jurisdiction from undertaking therein enterprises directed against the authority and welfare of the former in proportion as these interests are protected by international law and the laws of the former state. It would be further agreed that the neighboring state is under obligation not to engage even indirectly in any such activities itself. Assistance in preventing counterfeiting, smuggling, and attacks upon the legitimate peace and safety of a state is commonly rendered to that state by its neighbors with all readiness. "(American Journal of International Law, supra.)

If information is in the possession of your Government that ships are being fitted out here for the purpose of violating the immigration laws, it would of course be perfectly proper for your Government to make representations to the Government of the United States requesting that such vessels be denied clearance or other facilities in United States ports.

As to No. 5. asking whether there are any precedents regarding the making of representations to the United States Government in connection with the whole question of illegal immigration into Palestine, the foregoing seems to furnish as much of an answer as is possible.

As to No. 6, we do not know of any general requirement of Federal or State law requiring publication of such information. Corporations which claim to be exempt from tax under Section 101 (6) of the Internal Revenue Code on the ground that they are organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable or other similar purposes, are required to file annual returns with the Treasury Department setting forth in detail their receipts and the manner in which their funds have been expended. These returns, however, are not open to public inspection.

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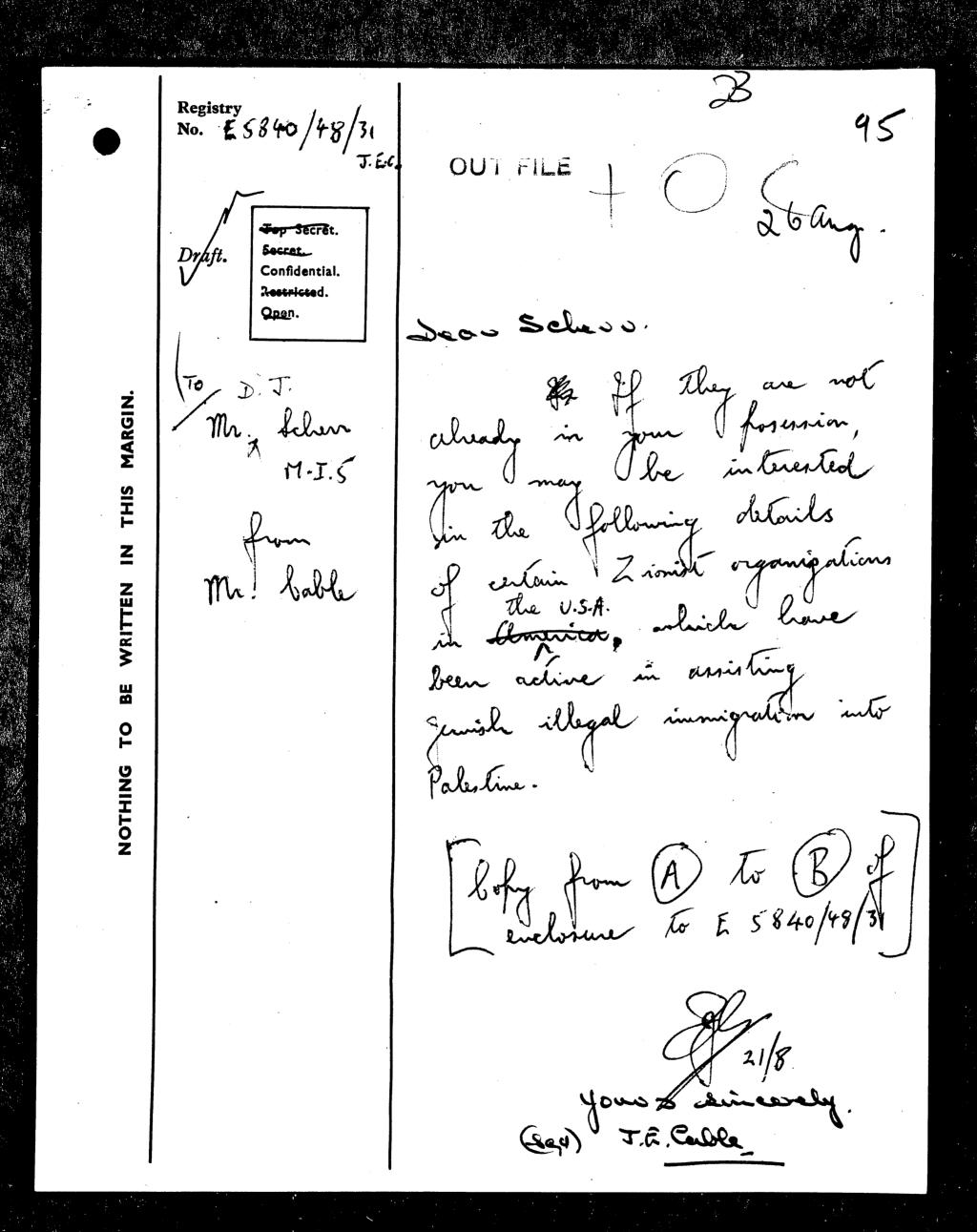
States.

Persons or organizations who solicit or collect money to be used to influence directly or indirectly the passage or defeat of any legislation by Congress are required to file with the Clerk of the House of Representatives quarterly statements of receipts and expenditures, which statements are open to public inspection (2 U.S.C. Secs. 261-270). It would seem doubtful whether this statute has any application for present purposes.

The Foreign Agents Registration Act referred to above requires that persons subject thereto file statements setting forth in detail their receipts and disbursements. These statements are open to public examination and inspection.

we trust that this letter may reply generally to the questions presented by you, but we should be glad to furnish any further details you may request. We have no doubt that the Government of the United States will wish to conform strictly to the letter and spirit of the relevant statutes and policies in accordance with the rules of international law and the rules of comity which apply to intercourse between friendly States.

Very truly yours, (signed) COUDERT BROTHERS



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Reference:-FO 371 31814

OUTHER

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

26th August, 1947.

(E 5840/48/31)

CONFIDENTIAL

Dras Salver.

If they are not already in your possession, you may be interested in the following details of certain Zionist organizations in the United States, which have been active in assisting Jewish illegal immigration into Palestine.

The records of the New York County Clerk's office indicate that certificates of incorporation of the following organizations have been filed with the Secretary of State, Albany, New York:

Palestine Resistance Committee Inc.
United Revisionists Inc.
Political Action Committee for
Palestine Inc.

## Palestine Resistance Committee Inc.

Certification of incorporation
Filed May 12, 1947 - Secretary of State
New York
May 23, 1947 - New York County Clerk's
office
Moses H. Hoenig, 51 Chambers Street, N.Y.C.
(Attorney filing papers)

SECOND/

D.J. Scherr, Esq., War Office, M.I.5. COPYRIGHT OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

Reference:-FO 371 3814

SECOND: The purpose for which it is to be formed are:

- Palestine especially those who have been victims of oppression and persecution; to assist in colonization purposes in Palestine, particularly those who are refugees or victims of persecution and war; to aid and assist them in maintaining themselves.
- (b) to assist the Jews of Palestine in their struggle for freedom and independence and for the restoration of Jewish nationhood; to defend and aid the Jews of Palestine in their valiant efforts to accomplish the return of the Jewish people to the land of their forefathers.
- of all faiths in the attainment of the foregoing purposes; to give counsel and aid to institutions interested in the welfare of the Holy Land and its inhabitants.
- (d) to solicit and collect and otherwise raise money for the attainment of the foregoing purposes and to expend, contribute and disburse such moneys for such purposes.
- 3. The territory in which its operations are principally conducted shall be in the United States of America, Canada, Europe, and Palestine.

Office to be located in New York County.

## Directors

John J. Rosner -780 Riverside Drive, N.Y.C. Alexander Gurvitch -116 Seaman Avenue, N.Y.C. -765 Riverside Drive, N.Y.C.

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Sheldon Sheldon Selmsh Agron Z

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American Palestine the League concluded

concluded Government the Senate President

language a tradition

Organizati efforto t Emanuel Zapinsky Sheldon Berger Esimush Epstein Asron Z. Propes -171 East Broadway, N.Y.C.
-775 Riverside Drive, N.Y.C.
-75 Seaman Avenue, N.Y.C.
-4 West 105th Street, N.Y.C.

Certificate Approved - Benjamin F. Schreiber,

4/18/47

J.S.C.

United Revisionists Inc.

Certificate of incorporation Filed April 4, 1945 - Secretary of State New York

April 26, 1945 - New York County Clerk's office Olfson, 276 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.C.

Leo Wolfson, 276 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.C. (Attorney filing papers)

- 2. The objects of said corporation are:
- 1. To support the World Zionist Organisation in its efforts to re-establish the Jewish State within the historic frontiers of Palestine.
- American people in behalf of Zionist efforts to rebuild Palestine as a Jewish Commonwealth within the Mandate of the League of Nations to Great Britain and the Convention concluded between the Government of Great Britain and the Government of the United States of America, ratified by the Senate of the United States and proclaimed by the President of the United States on the 5th day of December, 1925.
- language and literature including religious customs and traditions among the Jews in the United States.
- 4. To cooperate with the various Zionist Organizations in the United States and elsewhere in their efforts to further the BASLE program, to wit: That the

World/

World Zionist Organization aims to establish a publicly recognized and legally secured home for the Jewish people in Palestine.

the maintenance of farms for the training of youth in agricultural pursuits in preparation for pioneering in Polestine.

6. To publish and circulate periodicals and reports of Zionist activities.

7. To render voluntary and financial assistance to institutions of Jewish learning and research; to arrange debates, symposiums and discussions of Zionist affairs and toward scholarships and prizes for excellence in Hebrew literature.

8. Corporation is not established for pocuniary profit and shall have the status of benevolent and charitable corporation.

Principal Office - New York County

Operations conducted in U. S. A.

### DIRECTORS

Meir Orossmann
Raphael Kurzrok
Adolph Lieblich
Morris J. Mendelschn
Benzion Netan Yahu
David S. Shecket
Leo Wolfson

- 314 West 70th Street, N.Y.C.
- 1016 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.C.
- 150 West 30th Street, N.Y.C. - 2440 East 22nd Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. - 2508 Broadway, N.Y.C.
- 54 Riverside Drive, N.Y.C. - 542 West 112th Street, N.Y.C.

Certificate approved - Julius Miller,

3/14/46

J.3.C.

Political/

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Reference:-FO 371 3814

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principally America and

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## Political Action Committee for Palestine. Inc.

Gertificate of incorporation Filed Feb. 26, 1946 - Secretary of State, New York

George C. Bluestone, 27 William St., N.Y.C. (Attorney filing papers)

### 2. Purpose

- (a) To promote and foster by political and informative means, the recognition by the United Nations Organization, of European and Palestinian Jewry as an ethno-political entity.
- (b) To advocate and effect the recognition by the United Nations Organization of Palestine as the national territory of this ethno-political entity.
- (c) To promote, urge and advocate the immediate repatriation of the Jews in Europe to Palestine.
- (d) To render voluntarily aid, understanding and sympathy to those Jews in Palestine oppressed and persecuted by the Mandatory power because of their political views.
- (e) To do all and everything necessary, suitable and proper for the accomplishment of any propositions or the attainment of any of the objects hereinbefore set forth; and to do any act or acts, thing or things incidental or pertaining to a growing out of, or connected with the aforesaid objects providing the same be not inconsistent with the law under which the corporation is organized.
- 3. The territory in which its operations are principally to be conducted is the United States of America and Palestine.

Office to be located in New York County

DIRECTORS/

### DIMOTORS

Baruch Korff Agron Dym Wladyscaw Dworeck Nothan Ruby Sydney H. Shapiro

- 160 Central Park So., N.Y.C.

- 15A West 73rd St., N.Y.C. - 545 West End Ave., N.Y.C. - 1331 E. 19th St., Brooklyn, N.Y. - 334 Union Ave., Irvington, N.J.

Certificate approved - William C. Hecht, Jr.

J.S.C.

There is no information on file in the County Clerk's Office as to the American League for Free Palestine. However, the following information was obtained from a confidential source regarding this organization:

# American League for a Free Palestine

Letter dated 14 May 1946 from Will Rogers, Jr. to a Mr. Clarme - asks for funds and describes urgency of Jewish situation in Palestine, signed by the following:

Ben Hecht - Writer

Louis Bromfield - Writer & Author

Fund of the American League for a Free Palestine

Col. Morris J. Mendelsohn - Pres. The New Zionist Organization of America Inc. 55 W. 42nd St. N.Y.C.

Col. John H. Patterson, D. S. O. Honorary
President of above organization (NZOA)

Major Wm. R. Friedman - Chairman, Exec. Board (NZOA)

Young/

○ 20 20

Your

Lett 25 West 45 eigned by:

102

Young Zionist Action Committee - 342 Madison Ave. N.Y.C. - Suite 1426

Speakers at Mass Demonstration - Manhatten

Center - 3 January 1946:

Senator Edwin C. Johnson Senator Charles W. Tobey Pierre Van Paassen

Letter dated 11 July 1945 from Arthur Szyk - 25 West 45th Street, W.Y.C. to a Mr. Clarme and signed by:

Arthur Szyk
Stelle Adler
Konrad Bercovici
Lester Cohen
Ben Hecht
Louis Bromfield
Andrew L. Somers, M.C. (New York Representative Frances Gunther, Co-Chairman.

(Sept) J. E. Calle

(J.E. Cable)

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Reference:-FO 371 6 81814

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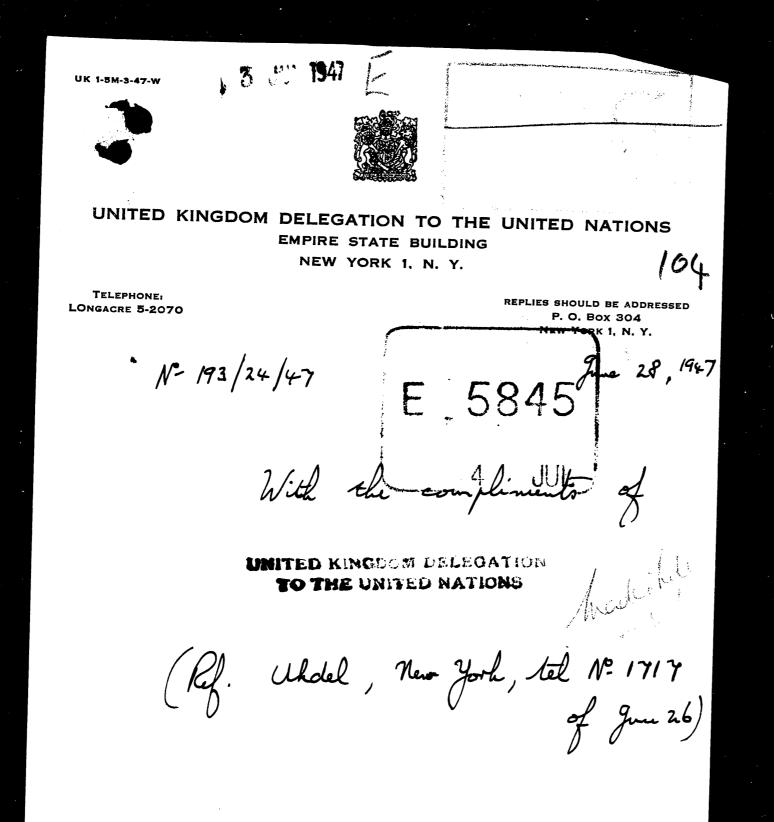
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DEPARTMENT OF SECURITY COUNCIL AFFAIRS
-Administrative and General Division-

25 June 1947.

Further to the Press Release PAL/39 of 19 June, 1947 relative to the Secretary-General's letter of 29 May to the Members of the United Nations regarding measures taken by the Member Governments on the question set forth in a letter from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations concerning illegal Jewish immigration into Palestine, the Secretariat has received two more replies from the following States with the additional remarks.

#### 1) The U.S.S.R.:

"The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics having no concern with the illegal immigration of Jews into Palestine, takes cognizance of the General Assembly Resolution of 15 May 1947."

#### 2) The Republic of Colombia:

"On this matter I take the liberty to inform you that the Government of Colombia accepts the points of view expressed in the British Communication and is willing to take necessary measures required by the Resolution of the General Assembly on the question of Palestine, on 15 May 1947." COPYRIGHT OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

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Copies sent also on June 20th

UNITED NATIONS -- NATIONS UNIES

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Press Division Lake Success, New York

> Press Release PAL/39 19 June 1947

#### TEN COUNTRIES REPLY TO THE U.N. ON JEWISH IMMIGRATION

#### INTO PALESTINE

The Secretary-General on 29 May 1947, sent a circular letter to the Members of the United Nations transmitting a copy of a letter from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations relative to the Resolution on the Palestine Question adopted on 15 May 1947 by the General Assembly concerning illegal Jewish immigration into Palestine.

The Secretary-General expressed his hope that consideration would be given to the letter of the British Government in the light of the General Assembly'. Resolution, and requested to be informed of the receipt of his letter as well as any action which might be taken on this matter.

To date the Secretariat has received the following replies:

- I. States simply acknowledging the receipt of the letter.
  - 1. Ecuador
  - 2. Nicaragua
  - 3. China
  - 4. Philippine Republic
  - 5. U.S.A.
  - E. Australia
  - 7. Mexico
  - 8. El Salvador
- II. Acknowledged Receipts with added Remarks.

#### Canada:

"Canada shares the hope of other Members of the United Nations that the work of the Special Committee on Palestine will not be prejudiced during the next few critical months by any developments which would tend to make a solution of the Palestine problem more difficult."

(MORE)

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A S 6 Reference:-FO 371 S 814

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Guatemala:

"On the subject I take pleasure to inform you that our Government accepts altogether the resolution approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 Mcy 1947 and considers that its fulfillment by all the Governments is indispensable for the best solution of the Palestine problem.

"Therefore, I am happy to inform you that this Ministry is aware of the manisfestations of the United Kingdom and that the Government of Guatemala shall adopt all the measures tending to avoid illegal immigration into Palestine."

DEPARTMENT OF SECURITY COUNCIL AFFAIRS -Administrative and General Division-

25 June 1947.

Further to the Press Release PAL/39 of 19 June, 1947 relative to the Secretary-General's letter of 29 May to the Members of the United Nations regarding measures taken by the Member Governments on the question set forth in a letter from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations concerning illegal Jewish immigration into Palestine, the Secretariat has received two more replies from the following States with the additional remarks.

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Reference:-FO 371 3814

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British Embassy Pari	5 Jii. 26th June 194 7.
Reference to previous correspondence estern Dept's letter E47	1947.
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Foreign Affairs dated 26th June, 1947, second note of same date and	
Copy of Note from My.of Foreign Affairs dated 26th June, 1947, second note of same date and enclosure.	

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APPARE ETRANGERES

DINCERON GENERALE DES

AFFACES ADMINISTRATIVES

ET SOCIALES

REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE.

Paris le 26 Juin, 1947.

Mon Cher Collègue,

En me référant à votre lettre du 29 mai dernier, No. 72/271/47, j'ai l'honneur de vous faire savoir que la demande que vous avez bien voulu exprimer dans cette note pourra être pratiquement satisfaite.

Veuillez agréer, Mon cher Collègue, l'expression de mes sentiments amicaux.

(Sgd) Raymond Bousquet.

Monsieur Ashley Clarke, Ministre Planipotentiaire, Conseiller de l'Ambassade de Grande-Bretagne à Paris.

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AFFAIRES ETRANGERES DIRECTION GENERALE DES AFFAIRES ADMINIS) TRATIVES ET SOCIALES. REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE

Paris le 26 juin, 1947.

Mon Cher Collègue,

Par lettre en date du 29 Mai 1947 ci-jointe en copie (traduction française) vous avez bien voulu me communiquer un résumé des échanges de vues franco-britanniques sur le problème de l'immigration clandestine israelite en Palestine, auxquels les délégués de chacun de nos deux pays, ont procédé à le 12 mai dernier.

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire savoir que le texte ci-joint rencontre mon assentiment.

Veuillez agréer, Mon cher Collègue, l'expression de mes sentiments amicaux.

(Sgd) Raymond Bousquet.

Monsieur Ashley Clarke, Ministre Plenipotentiaire Conseiller de l'Ambassade de Grande-Bretagne Paris.

Mon Cher Collègue,

Je vous écris pour vous rappeler les points principeux de notre discussion du 12 Mai concernant les mesures que le Gouvernement français a décidé de prendre pour contrôler l'émigration illégale vers la Palestine à partir des ports français ainsi que l'application aux navires étrangers des dispositions de la Convention de 1929 et de la loi française de 1933.

J'ai préparé un projet de résumé de nos échanges de vue dont il y aurait intérêt à faire approuver les termes de part et d'autre de manière à conserver trace de tous les points ayant fait l'objet de nos délibérations. Cette lettre ne fait donc mention que des points vraiment essentiels.

Au cours de la réunion du 12 mai, vous avez d'abord rappelé les mesures proposées par le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères dans sa note du 24 avril adressé à l'Ambassade. Ces mesures ont pour objet, d'une part, d'assurer la vérification de la validité des visæ de destination définitive présentés par des étrangers désireux de quitter la France. D'autre part, lesdites mesures tendent à contrôler de façon précise les navires dans les ports français conformement aux dispositions de la Convention sur la sauvegarde de la vie humaine en mer et de la loi française de 1933.

Vous nous avez ensuite informé d'une décision du Général Koenig aux termes de laquelle:

- 1°) Le Directoire des personnes déplacées de la zone française d'Allemagne informera les directoires des transports et de la sécurité des mouvements et de la composition des trains autorisés à transporter des personnes déplacées;
- 20) Tous les autres trains transportant des personnes déplacées seront automatiquement considérées comme trains d'immigrants clandestines.

Vous avez ajouté que le Gouvernement français demandait que ces derniers trains fussent renvoyés dans la zone de laquelle ils proviennent.

Vous avez auggéré que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté se joignit au Gouvernement français pour faire aboutir la demande déjà faite/

faite auprès du Gouvernement américain en vue d'obtenir que la zone méricaine s'engageat à reprendre les immigrants clandestins en provenant.

Vous avez ajouté, en réponse à ma demande que des mesures semblables à celles appliqués par le Général Koenig seraient mises en vigueur dans la zone française d'Autriche.

Vous vous êtes ensuite référé à deux points figurant dans la note du Ministère du 24 avril. Le prémier de ces points est le suivant: la zone britannique est-elle disposée à reprendre les étrangers en provenant et entrés illégalement en France? J'ai repondu que les autorités britanniques en Allemagne n'avaient pas encore fait connaître leur point de vue en la matière. Toutefois, il me semblait que nous serions d'accord sur votre demande. Depuis notre réunion, j'ai reçu un télégramme de Berlin contenant acceptation de votre proposition dans la mesure où il s'agirait d'immigrants clandestins entrés en France et pour lésquels la preuve pourrait être fournie qu'ils proviennent de la zone britannique d'Allemagne.

Vous avez demandé, d'autre part, si le Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni accepterait que le contingent d'entrée en Palestine fut réparti entre les trois zones de l'ouest de l'Allemagne, proportionnellement su nombre d'émigrants éventuels résidant dans chaque zone. Vouz avez indiqué que le Conseil des Ministres français considérait ce point comme important.

Je vous ai informé que mon Gouvernement y était favorable en principe mais qu'à cet égard également nous attendions de connaître les commentaires des autorités britanniques d'Allemagne. Je puis maintenant vous indiquer que mon Gouvernement est disposé à assurer aux émigrants résidant en zône française le bénéfice d'une fraction du contingent d'entrée en Palestine. Toutefois, mon Gouvernement n'est pas d'accord pour assurer le même avantage aux émigrants résidant dans les zones américaines d'Allemagne et d'Autriche, puisque, comme vous le savez, ceux-ci bénéficient d'un contingent exclusif d'entrée aux Etats-Unis.

Vous avez ensuite indiqué que vous expériez voir accorder par la Grande-Bretagne un contingent d'entrée en Palestine aux 8,000 émigrants israélites admis en France au bénéfice du contingent.

Vous/

115

Vous avez rappelá que l'accord provisoire relatif au contrôle des entrées dans les trois zones occidentales de l'Allemagne et des sorties de ces zones, élaboré à Paris en janvier dernier, avait été accepté par le Général Koenig mais pas par les autres zones. Nous avons estimé qu'il serait désirable que les Gouvernements français et britannique invitassent les commandants de la zone anglaise et de la zone américaine à faire connaître rapidement leur assentiment définités à l'application de l'accord.

Vous avez fait ressortir que l'exécution des mesures décidées par la zone française d'Allemagne limiterait à la fontière franco-belge la principale voie d'accès en France des immigrants illégaux. Mon Gouvernement interviendra auprès du Gouvernement de Bruxelles pour l'inviter à resserrer son contrôle du côté belge de la frontière.

J'ai exprimé l'espoir que les dispositions que vous prenez actuellement empêcheraient le départ de France des immigrants illégaux. Dans la négative, le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté insisterait auprès du Gouvernement français pour qu'il acceptât de recevoir à nouveau sur son territoire les immigrants illégaux qui à l'avenir atteindraient les eaux palestiniennes à partir des ports français. Vous avez répondu que cette demande présenterait de sérieuses difficultés pour votre Gouvernement, la France étant simplement un pays de transit pour ces immigrants.

Je serais heureux de savoir si j'ai convenablement résumé nos échanges de vue et si les suggestions contenues dans la présente note rencontrent votre assentiment./.

Sincèrement vôtre,

signé: Ashley CLARKE.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

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Department of origin under Section 3 (4)

of the Public Records Act, 1958

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Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 2.

# FROM BERLIN (MILITARY GOVERNOR) TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

No. 1005

D. 11.35 a.m. 4th July 1947.

4th July 1947.

R. 12.15 p.m. 4th July 1947.

Repeated to Washington.

AAA

#### CONFIDENTIAL.

4717/45/51

Your telegram No. 1811 Jewish demonstrations in United States Zone.

General Brownjohn spoke to General Keating early in April about the possibility of a mass exodus of Jews from the United States Zone, and was assured that the situation was being most carefully watched and that appropriate action had been and would be taken in the event of actual moves taking place.

2. After consideration of the evidence in the report to which you refer in your telegram, we do not consider that further representations to the Americans at this stage are desirable or would have a useful result. In the first place the incidents referred to all took place over two months ago, and we have heard of no further incidents since then. Secondly, though the United States authorities were not in all cases as prompt as they should have been in confiscating anti-British slogans, they do in most cases appear to have kept the demonstrations under proper control.

Foreign Office please repeat to Washington as my telegram [gp.undec.].

[Repeated to Washington].



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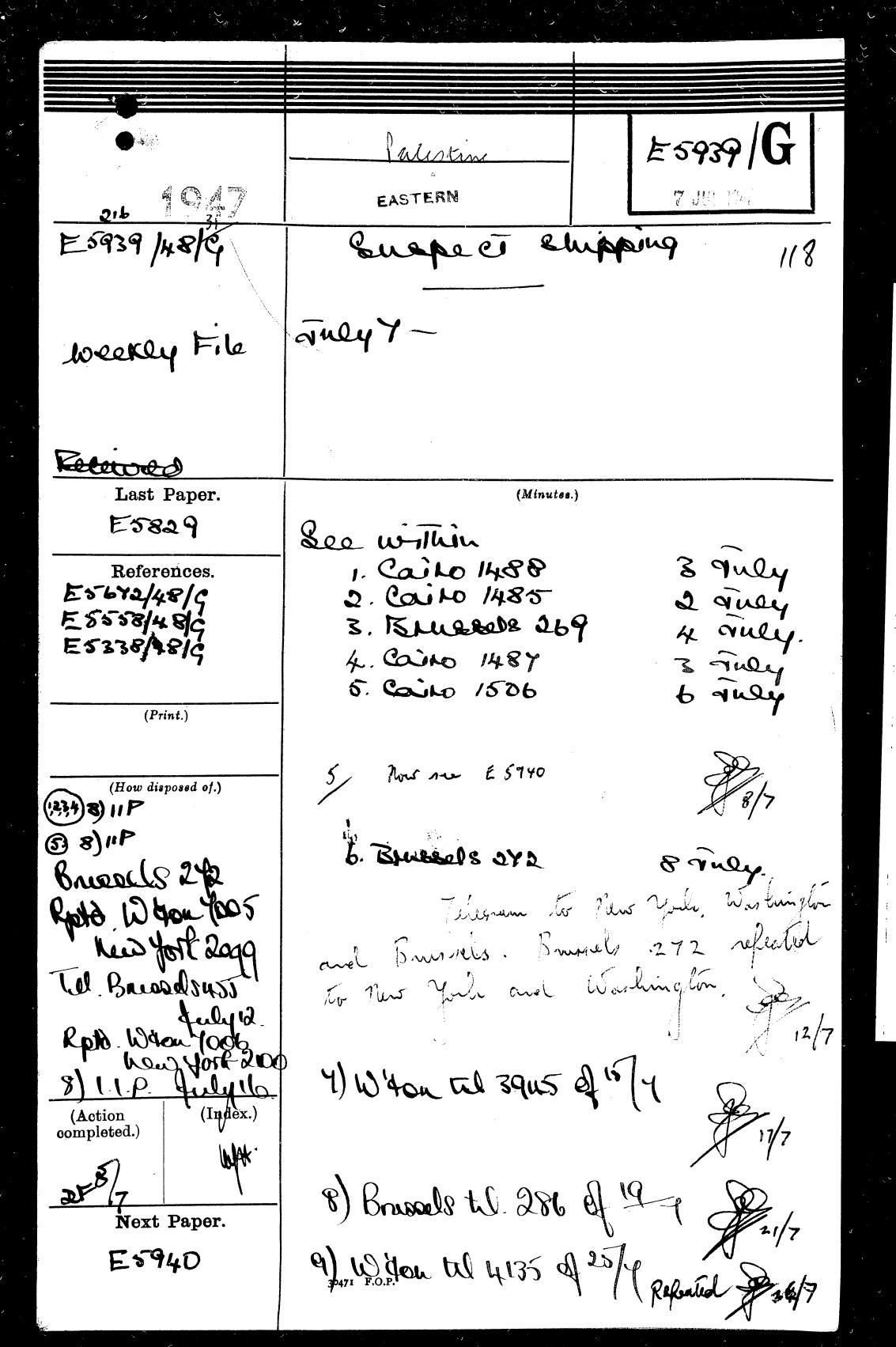
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7 JUL 1947.

Cypher/OTP.

DEPARTMENTAL NO.1.

#### FROM CAIRO TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Sir R. Campbell. No.1488.

D. 10.45 a.m. 3rd July, 1947.

R. 9.00 p.m. 3rd July, 1947.

3rd July, 1947.

Repeated to Jerusalem.

Secret.

Jewish illegal immigration.

Your despatch No. 421.

Following received from Consul General Alexandria telegram No. 2 Saving.

[Begins]

Addressed to Cairo reference despatch No. 23 S.O.(1) repeated to Fort Said.

Reference your weekly shipping report No.7 which arrived June 28th.

Attiki arrived Alexandria June 25th and sailed following day. Argo arrived Alexandria June 19th and sailed June 21st. Regarding Ourania see my 1 Saving. [Ends]

[Copy sent to Middle East Secretariat]

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1

## FROM CAIRO TO ALEXANDRIA

Sir R. Campbell

D.9.17 p.m. 2nd July, 1947

No.7

2nd July, 1947. R.4.10 a.m. 5rd July, 1947

Repeated to Foreign Office No. 1485 Jerusalem

ВВВВ

#### SECRET

Your telegram No.1 saving.

M.I.5 weekly report No.8 copy of which is being forward by bag states with reference to the Ourania that there was not enough evidence to justify refusal of refuelling facilities at Malta which were to begin on June 24th.

[Copy sent to Middle East Secretariat]

CYPHER/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO.1.

# FROM BRUSSELS TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Sir H. Knatchbull Hugessen.
No. 269.
D: 10.

D: 10.22 p.m. 4th July, 1947.

4th July, 1947.

R: 3.00 a.m. 5th July, 1947.

Repeated to: Jerusalem.

My telegram No. 247.

Weekly report.

No change.

Repeat to Jerusalem as my telegram No. 9.

[Copies sent to Telegraph Section, Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalem.]

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Cypher/OTP

7 JUL 1947

DEPART ENTAL NO. 1.

FROM CAIRO TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

Sir R. Campbell.
No. 1487.

D. 10.55 a.m. 3rd July 1947.

3rd July 1947. Repeated to Jerusalem.

R. 9.00 p.m. 3rd July 1947.

SECRET.

0:0:0:0

Jewish illegal immigrants.

Your despatch No. 1421. E5338 | w/c

Following received from Consul General Alexandria telegram No. 1 Saving.

[Begins].

Addressed to Cairo telegram Jo. 1 of July 1st. reference telegram Jo. 5 of June 30th and repeated to S.O. Destroyer Flotilla (1) Port Said reference GR13, 250920.

Ourania arrived here evening of June 30th and expected to sail July 2nd. Oil companies have instructions not to fuel any ships here which lack regular contracts. American Consulate specially watching whether any passengers are embarking.

[Ends].

[Copy sent to Middle East Secretariat].

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| 1 2 3 4 5 6 | Reference:- FO 371 6 814

Cypher/OTP.

## DEPARTMENTAL NO. 2

## FROM CAIRO TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Sir R. Campbell. No. 1506.

D. 9.35 a.m. 6th July, 1947.

6th July, 1947.

R. 1.20 p.m. 6th July, 1947.

Repeated to Jerusalem.

--- E 2888

Your despatch No. 440 - Jewish illegal immigration.

His Majesty's Consul General Alexandria reports Aegean Star arrived and sailed July 1st.

27 \$ 18 1 A

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1 1 JU

Cypher/OTP

11 JUL 1947

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1.

#### FROM BRUSSELS TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

Sir H. Knatchbull Hugessen

No. 272

D. 8.22 a.m. 8th July 1947. R.11.55 a.m. 9th July 1947.

8th July 1947.

V V V E5558 48/C

Your telegram No. 385 of July 4th.

S.S. Anita still at Cardiff undergoing repairs. It is intended that she will leave tomorrow or Thursday for Antwerp where repairs will be completed.

Owners are in negotiation with the Mission Economique Belge in New York regarding chartering for one year but nothing definite has been settled and probably nothing will be decided until the steamer reaches Antwerp. Report that S.S. Anita already (repeat already) under contract to the Belgian Economic Mission is untrue.

[Copy sent to Middle East Secretariat].

51814

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14]] Despatched 11 50 ~ M.

Draft. BRUSSENS

Telegram.

Date Juney 12'

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Washington No 7006

New York Det.

Dishibulion: Défentmental No.1

bofner:

II.P.

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No NOTHING E5989/45/G

OUT FILE

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1

# FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO BRUSSELS

No. 455

D. 11.50 a.m. 14th July, 1947.

12th July, 1947.

Repeated to: Washington No. 7006 United Kingdom Delegation, New York, No. 2100

Brunseln telug

MMMM

Brussels telegram No. 272 [of 8th July: suspect ship s.s. "Anita"].

Jewish illegal immigration.

Ellerman, owner of the s.s. "Anita", has produced a photostat copy of a charter, purporting to be signed by Henri de Rueff of the Belgian Economic Mission in New York and dated April, 1947. This charter provides that the ship shall make 6 consecutive voyages from Philadelphia to a Belgian port to be specified with coal.

- 2. He also states that he is attempting to negotiate extension of charter to period of one year. It seems possible that this has given rise to a misunderstanding and that original charter is authentic.
  - 5. I shall be grateful for your comments.

[Copy sent to Middle East Secretariat.]

16

SEN

128

# FROM WASHINGTON TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Balfour No. 3915

D. 6.35 p.m. 15th July 1947.

15th July 1917.

R. 1.00 a.m. 16th July 1947.

Your 7005.

Please repeat to us your 385 to Brussels.

1 6 JUL 1947 SENT TO DE

51 81 4

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL No.1.

# FROM BRUSSELS TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

Sir H. Knatchbull Hugessen
No. 286
D: 11.17 a.m. 19th July, 1947

19th July, 1947

R: 4.20 p.m. 19th July, 1947

SECRET.

Your telegram No. 455 of July 12th (Jewish illegal immigration).

We are unable at present to check the infermation in my telegram No. 272 of July 4th.

2. Information available here regarding Ellerman, owner of s.s. Anita, provides no definite evidence to connect him with illegal immigration. [Copies sent to Middle East Secretariat.]

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# FILES

# FROM WASHINGTON TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Balfour. No. 4135.

D. 12.48 p.m. 25th July, 1947.

25th July, 1947.

R. 7.00 p.m. 25th July, 1947.

#### IMMEDIATE

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Following for Communications Department.

Please expedite reply to my telegram No.3945.

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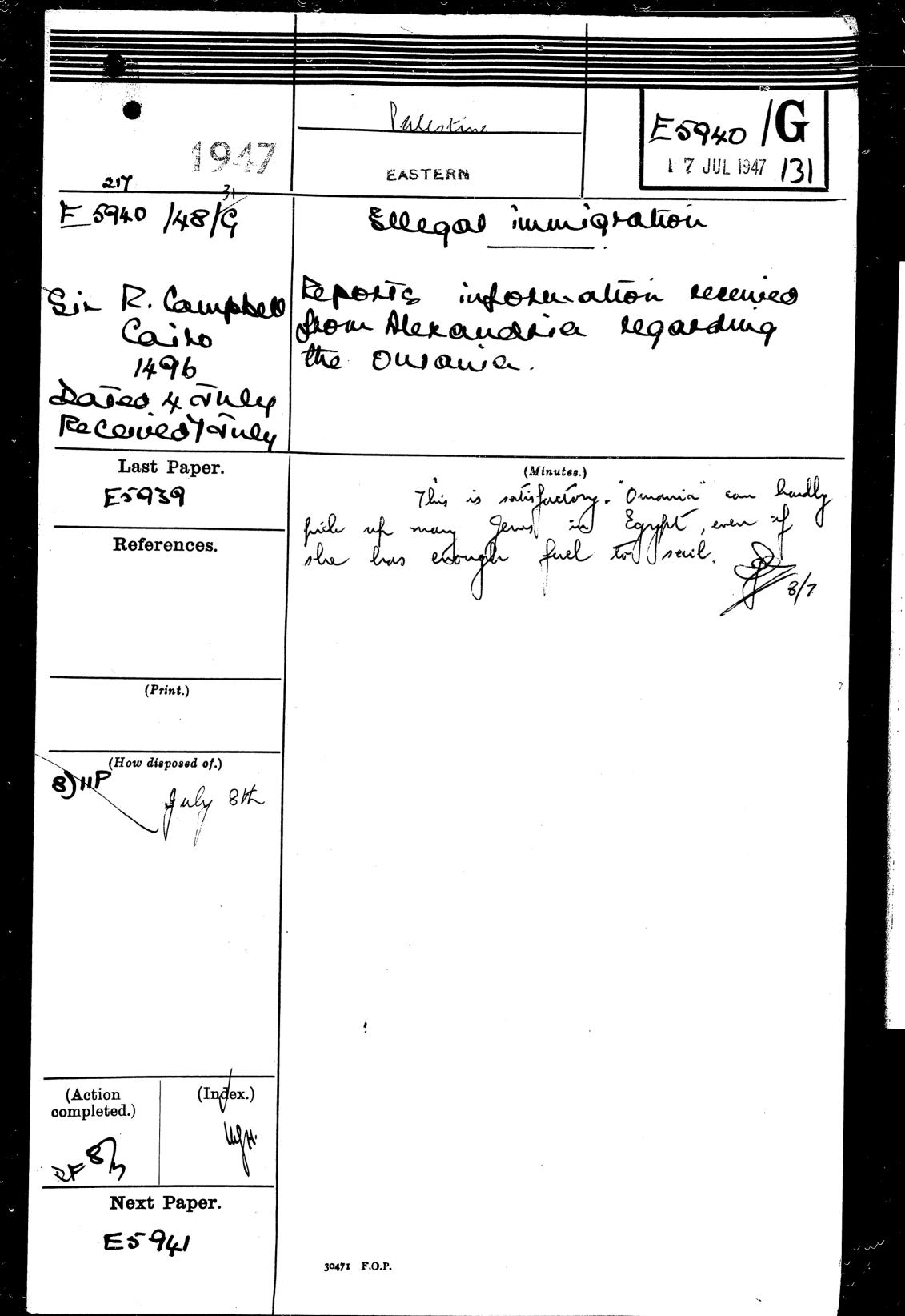
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(Action completed.)





Cypher OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 2

#### FROM CAIRO TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Sir R. Campbell

No. 1496

D. 8.05 p.m. 4th July 1947.

4th July 1947.

R. 2.10 a.m. 5th July 1947.

Repeated to Jerusalem

E5940

SECRET

TTTTT

Jewish illegal immigrants.

His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General at Alexandria reports that according to his information the vessel Ourania has obtained no oil fuel at Alexandria, that there is a definite shortage of oil fuel there and that supplies are being withheld on that account from certain ships which are not suspected in any way. American Consul-General who is ready to help, visited the ship on July 2nd and confirmed that she had some accommodation for passengers though no permit to carry them. Panamanian ships are under American protection but American Consul-General cannot guarantee where Ourania will go when she leaves Alexandria. According to American Consul-General, partly owing to disputes about wages with orew, this ship will not anyway sail from Alexandria until July 5th and Hausdorf has telegraphed Jerusalem for funds.

2. His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General adds that Egyptian port authorities have been asked to ensure that passengers are not taken on at Alexandria or at other places along the Egyptian coast.

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E 5956 133

PALESTINE

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Dated

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Last Paper

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(Minutes.)

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This is very satisfactory. Denmark has so on example and I have submit a litter to blunceries discribing the action taken in This case. I think we might also Thoule Mr. Randall, who I has been to very usomeeful.

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A S 6 Reference:-FO 371 \$1814

BRITISH EMBASSY,

COPENHAGEN.

No. 223. (G170/33/47.)

RESTRICTED

Sir,

3rd July, 1947. E 5956 E 18/48/48/

With reference to my despatch No. 213 of the 24th
June, I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a
Note from the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding
the s.s. "San Eusebio" which is at present lying in
Copenhagen harbour and is suspected of being intended for
use in the transport of illegal Jewish immigrants into
Palestine. The Danish Government have been so co-operative
in this matter that I have sent the Minister of
Foreign Affairs a short Note expressing our appreciation.
A copy of this Note is also enclosed.

2. In addition to the measures outlined in the Danish Government's Note the "San Eusebio" was also raided by the Danish police on the 28th June. I think we can therefore count on the Danish Government to take all possible steps which are in their power and within the law, to prevent the sailing of the vessel.

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

Aw. G. Ralell

The Right Honourable Ernest Bevin, M.P., etc., etc., etc., Foreign Office, S.W.1.

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1 \* A:

Copenhagen, June 26, 1947.

P.J.II Index 62.D.65.

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,

Referring to the Note of 29th May, 1917, which I received from His Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires and to Monsieur Rose's letter of 24th idem to Mr. Henningsen concerning the s.s. "San Eusebio" I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Shipping have informed me as follows:-

The s.s. "San Eusebio" of GRT 299,17, NRT 212,35 at present in Copenhagen, is stated to be a former Swedish passenger vessel, the "Nestor" of Visby, Gothland, Swedish Reg. No. 1975, distinguishing letters S.E.K.R., built 1868 in Stockholm and fitted with new engines and boilers in 1899. The Master of the vessel, who is said to be of Greek nationality, has stated that it is intended that the vessel should go to Marseilles to be converted to a cargo vessel and from there to Greece for final registration. The vessel is not provided with loadline marks and apparently no loadline certificate available. Neither bill of measurement nor trading certificate could be traced on board. The master was not provided with a proper certificate. Upon inquiry the master has stated that the certificate was sent to Greece for amendment. Presumably the engine is in a bad state and so far the master has refused to allow a survey.

In consideration thereof Statens Skibstilsyn have ordered the detention in port.

The master has been informed that permission for the ship to leave is dependent on the abovementioned documents, and further an engine-surveyor's certificate being produced.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, the assurances of my highest consideration.

For the Minister.

(Sgd.) F. HVASS.

COPENHACEN.

No. 170.

3rd July, 1947.

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the becour to acknowledge receipt of Your Excellency's Note P.J.II Index No. 62. D.65. of the 26th June, and on behalf of my Government to express high appreciation of the cooperation which Your Excellency and the competent Danish authorities have afforded in this matter.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, Monsieur le Ministre, the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Sgd) A.W.G. RANDALL.

His Excellency

Monateur Gustav Rasmussen,

The Royal Danish Hinister for Foreign Affairs,

Copenhagen.

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Reference:-FO 371 61814

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v: 20409/13/ 100m 9/46 (51) F.&S.

/July, 1947.

# CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Chancery,

In our letter No. E 5323/84/31 of 26th June, we gave you an account of the measures taken to detain the S.S. "Beatriz", a ship suspected of complicity in the illegal immigration traffic into Palestine.

2. We are now sending you an account of the measures taken by the Danish authorities to detain the S.S. "San Eusebio" in Copenhagen. We hope this may be of some assistance to you as an instance of effective action taken by a foreign Government at our request.

3. On the 4th June H.M. Minister handed to the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs a note setting forth the general policy of H.M.G. on the question of Jewish illegal immigration and calling the attention of the Danish Government to the provisions of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (1929) and of the International Convention respecting Loadlines (1930). This note also referred specifically to the "San Eusebio" and requested the Danish authorities to take steps to detain the vessel. The first reaction of the Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was that the Danish Government were powerless to prevent the sailing of any vessel from a Danish port and, if they tried to do so, would lay themselves open to legal action in the courts by the owners. .H.M. Minister explained that we were not asking

the/

THING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN

Copy to:

H.M. ConsulGeneral at:

Bordeaux
Genoa

Registry

No. E 5956/48/31

The Chanceryat:

Brussels

Belgrade

Stockholm\
Bucharest

Athens Lisbon

Copenhagen

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the Danish Government to do anything which would be contrary to the law and therefore bring them into legal difficulties, but merely to take all such action as the law allowed to prevent or delay the sailing of any suspect vessel. H.M. Minister pointed out that the "San Eusebio" had no port of registry and could not therefore legally be cleared from Copanhagen He also read to the Secretary-General extracts from the Danish Merchant Shipping Act of 1930, which specifically authorised action against ships in certain circumstances. This made a considerable impression on the Secretary-General.

4. As a result of H.M. Minister's representations, and also of a direct approach to the Copenhagen harbour authorities, the Danish Ministry of Commerce instructed the Danish Customs authorities that the "San Eusebio" was not to be allowed clearance until the Danish authorities were satisfied that she had a satisfactory certificates of ownership also of seaworthiness, and that all the provisions of international loadline regulations were being complied with, and, finally, only on condition that the Danish authorities should be allowed to inspect the ship thoroughly. The Danish authorities then discovered that the vessel had no loadline marks and did not apparently possess a loadline certificate. Neither a bill of measurement nor a trading certificate could be traced, and the ship's master was not provided with a proper certificate. . The master has been informed that permission for the ship to leave is dependent on

the/

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

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Reference:-FO 371 51814

5. The prompt and effective action of the Danish authorities in this case affords a refreshing contrast to the attitude adopted in similar circumstances by the Governments and local authorities of other States, and you may find it useful to quote this as an instance of what can be done, with perfect legality, by a friendly Government.

6. We are sending copies of this letter to M.M. Consuls-General at Bordeaux, Genoa and Marseilles.

110 Registry No. E 5956/48/31 OUT FILE Top Secret. Confidential. Restricted. E5583 Open. E5956 Sir, J.E.C. Draft. Your despatches Nos. 213 and 223, H.M. Minister, Copenhagen. reporting the action taken by you to detain the suspect vessel S.S. "San Eusebio", have been read with interest and appreci-No. 29.1 ation. effective action taken by the Danish authorities is largel; The maction was not only welcome in itself but will afford a useful precedent in our representations to other countries.

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Reference:-FO 371 6 814

No. 29/ (E.5956/48/31)

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

1772. July, 1947.

Sir,

Your despatches Nos. 213 and 223, reporting the action taken by Your Excellency to detain the suspect vessel s.s. "San Eusebio" have been read with interest and appreciation.

2. I am grateful for the prompt and effective action taken by the Danish authorities and for your own efforts in bring this about. The action of the Danish Government was not only welcome in itself but will afford a useful precedent in our representations to other countries.

> I am, with great truth and respect, Sir,
> Your Sheellency's obedient Servant,
> (For the Secretary of State)

> > (Ted.) P. Sanan.

His Excellency Mr. A.W.G. Randall, C.M.G., O.B.E., etc., etc., etc., etc., Copenhagen.

31814

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

(F.5956/48/31) Confidential. 16th July, 1947.

Dear Chancery,

In our letter No. E.5323/84/31 of 26th June, we gave you an account of the measures taken to detain the s.s. "Beatriz", a ship suspected of complicity in the illegal immigration traffic into Palestine.

- 2. We are now sending you an account of the measures taken by the Danish authorities to detain the s.s. "San Eusebio" in Copenhagen. We hope this may be of some assistance to you as an instance of effective action taken by a foreign Government at our request.
- 3. On the 4th June His Majesty's Minister handed to the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs a note setting forth the general policy of His Majesty's Government on the question of Jewish illegal immigration and calling the attention of the Danish Government to the provisions of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (1929) and of the International Convention respecting Loadlines (1930). This note also referred specifically to the "San Eusebio" and requested the Denish authorities to take steps to detain the vessel. The first reaction of the Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was that the Danish Government were powerless to prevent the sailing of any vessel from a Danish port and, if they tried to do so, would lay themselves open to legal action in the courts by the owners. His Majesty's Minister explained that we were not asking the Danish Government to do anything which would be contrary to the law and therefore bring them into legal difficulties, but merely to take all such action as the law allowed to prevent or delay the sailing of any suspect vessel. His Majesty's Minister pointed out that the "San Eusebio" had no port of registry and could not therefore legally be eleared from Copenhagen. He also read to the Secretary-General extracts from the Danish Merchant Shipping Act of 1930, which specifically authorised action against ships in certain circumstances. This made a considerable impression on the Secretary-General.
- 4. As a result of His Majesty's Minister's representations, and also of a direct approach to the Copenhagen harbour authorities, the Danish /Ministry

The Chancery at:

Paris Embassy, Brussels Embassy, Rome Embassy, Athens Embassy, Stockholm Embassy, The Hague Embassy, Copenhagen Legation, Belgrade Embassy, Lisbon Embassy, Bucharest Legation. COPYRIGHT OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

| 1 2 3 \$ 5 6 | Reference:-FO 371 51814

Ministry of Commerce instructed the Danish Customs authorities that the "San Eusebio" was not to be allowed clearance until the Danish authorities were satisfied that she had satisfactory certificates of ownership and of seaworthiness, and that all the provisions of international loadline regulations were being complied with, and, finally, only on condition that the Danish authorities should be allowed to inspect the ship thoroughly. The Danish authorities then discovered that the vessel had no loadline marks and did not apparently possess a loadline certificate. Neither a bill of measurement nor a trading certificate could be traced, and the ship's master was not provided with a proper certificate. The master has been informed that perminnion for the ship to leave is dependent on the production of the abovementioned documents and also of an engine-surveyor's certificate. The "San Eusebio" has also been raised by the Danish police.

5. The prompt and effective action of the Danish authorities in this case affords a refrushing contrast to the attitude adopted in similar circumstances by the Governments and local authorities of other States, and you may find it useful to quote this as an instance of what can be done, with perfect legality, by a friendly Government.

6. We are also addressing this letter to Chanceries at Paris, Brussels, The Hague, Copenhagen, Rome, Belgrade, Athens, Lisbon, Stockholm, Bucharest and sending copies to His Majesty's Consuls-General at Bordeaux, Genoa and Marseilles.

Yours ever, EASTERN DEPARTMENT. COPYRIGHT OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

Reference:-FO 371 \$1814

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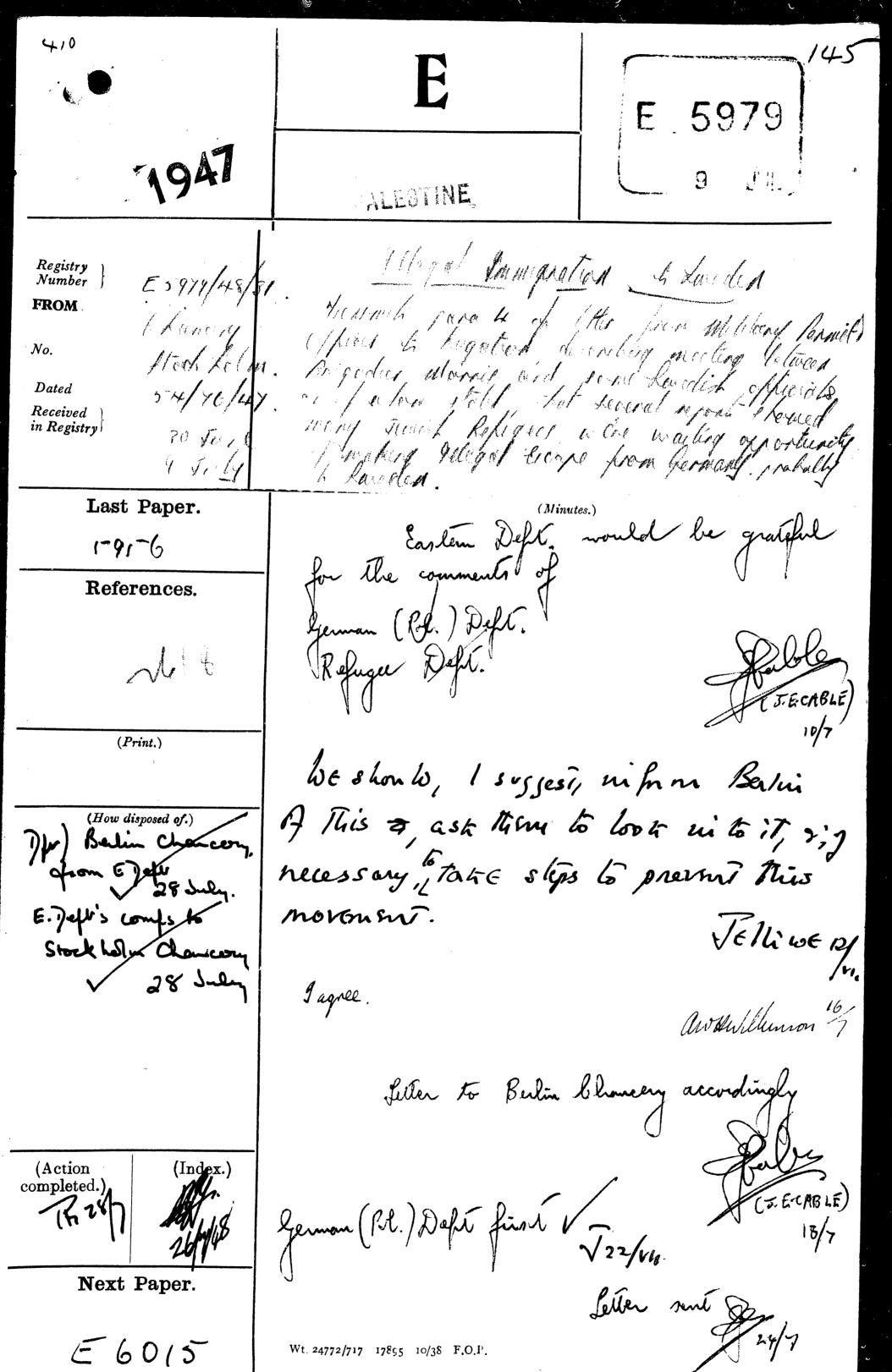
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(54/76/47)

British Legation Stockholm.
30th June, 1947

E 5979

Dear Eastern Department,

We think you would be interested to have a copy of paragraph 4 of a letter from the Military Permit Officer here to us of June 16th describing a meeting between Brigadier Morris, of Entries and Exits Branch, Germany, and some Swedish officials. Mr. Engzell is the official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerned with illegal Jewish immigrant traffic to Palestine.

2. May be you could use your influence with the authorities in Germany to persuade them to prevent the Jews coming here, as they would only use Sweden as a transit and collecting point.

Yours ever,

STOCKHOLM CHANCERY

Eastern Department, Foreign Office. COPYRIGHT OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

| 1 2 3 4 5 6 | Reference:-FO 371 61814

COPY

4. The Swedes, I think it was Mr. Engzell, also mentioned that they have received several reports that many Jewish refugees on the north coast of the British Zone were waiting for the first possible means of making an illegal escape from Germany. The Swedes rather feared that they would be coming to Sweden. Mr. Engzell pointed out that although the Swedish authorities would be legally correct in refusing to admit these people, Swedish public opinion would be such that it would be very difficult to turn them back.

S1814

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

Copy

FOREIGN OFFICE. Registry No. **E** 5979/48/31. 28 JULY, 1947. Top Secret. JEC. OUT FILE Confidential. Dear Chancery, The Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs Draft. have stated that they have received several (reports/that many Jewish refugees on the Berlin Chancery north coast of British zone were waiting for the first possible means of making a (from Eastern Dept.). clandestine departure from Germany. Swedish authorities fear that these refugees mean to come to Sweden, and have pointed out that, although they would be legally justified in refusing to admit these Jews, they would find such a course of action very difficult in view of the probable reactions of Swedish public opinion. Copy to:-2. We should be grateful if you would Stockholm Chancery. investigate this report and let us know German (Pol) Dept. first. whether anything could be done to prevent the departure of these Jews from Germany. It seems obvious that they would only use Sweden as a transit and collective point, and would eventually join the main stream of illegal immigrants into Palestine. Yours ever, EASTERN DEPARTMENT

OUTFILE

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

28th July, 1947.

(E.5979/48/31) Confidential

Dear Chancery,

The Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs have told us of reports received by them that many Jewish refugees on the north coast of the British zone were waiting for the first possible means of making a clandestine departure from Germany. The Swedish authorities fear that these refugees mean to come to Sweden, and have pointed out that, although they would be legally justified in refusing to admit these Jews, they would find such a course of action very difficult in view of the probable reactions of Swedish public opinion.

2. We should be grateful if you would investigate this report and let us know whether anything could be done to prevent the departure of these Jews from Germany. It seems obvious that they would only use Sweden as a transit and collection point, and would eventually join the main stream of illegal immigrants into Palestine.

Yours ever,

EASTERN DEPARTMENT

The Chancery, HQ., C.C.G. (B.E.) Berlin.

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31814

E6015

At their meeting on the 2nd July the Working Party of the inter-departmental committee on illegal immigration decided to ask the Foreign Office to follow up the Secretary\_of States personal letter toMonsieur Bidault [E 5001 flag A 7 by requesting the French Government to take specific action against the six most important suspect ships now in French ports, namely:

> "PADUCAH" at Bayonne "NORTHLANDS" "PRESIDENT WARFIELD" at Caronte "ARCHANGELOS" "BRUNA" at Marseilles. "LUCIANO"

2. It was suggested that the following specific requests should be made to the French Government:-

- (a) to deny bunkers, repair and harbour facilities, provisions over and above the requirements of the crew and clearance to other ports. .
- (b) to maintain a French war-ship in the vicinaty of Marseilles, with standing orders to shadow any of the four suspect ships in this area, should they attempt to leave, in order to prevent their embarking illegal immigrants from French territorial waters.
- (c) to give their concurrence to the Admiralty's proposal to station a British war-ship at Marseilles on a semi-permanent basis.
- 3. (a) is a recapitulation of requests repeatedly made to the French Authorities and which, for the most part, have so far met with little response. In returning to the charge, we might make use of the following arguments:

experience in the United Kingdom has proved it easy to detain a suspect vessel by administrative means only and without recourse to legal or overt action.

fuel, food and repair facilities are as much in demand and as scarce in France as in the United Kingdom. When the "PRESIDENT WARFIELD" was allowed 315 tons of fuel oil or when other ships receive supplies of petrol or of provisions the French people are called on for needless sacrifices, even if the amounts concerned whe small.

maintain would be of the " attempt · asked the ship to a such time arrive. any reply presence orders to which atte advantage to embark territori effective be powerl

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by His Majesty's representatives in France / E 5773 flag B / from Arab organizations, against the extent of the illegal immigration organization in France and the apparent lack of French action against it. If the attitude of the French Authorities towards this traffic continues to be as negative as it has been hitherto, this might well have unfortunate repercussions among the Moslem and, in particular, the Arab inhabitants of overseas France.

Our object in asking the French to maintain a war-ship in the vicinity of Marseilles would be to avoid what happened on the occasion of the "PRESEDENT\_WARFIELD'S" last reported attempt to sail. See E 5500 flag C\_7. We then asked the French Authorities to provide a warship to shadow the "PRESIDENT WARFIELD" until such time as H.M.S. "BRISSENDEN" could arrive. The French, however, avoided giving any reply until our ship had arrived. The presence of a French war-ship with standing orders to shadow any of the four suspect ships which attempted to leave would have further advantages. If one of these ships attempted to embark illegal immigrants in French territorial waters, a French war-ship could effectively intervene where one of ours would be powerless.

5. (c) is a request made by C in C Mediterranean in his telegram 301537 \$\frac{1}{2}30th\$ June \$\int flag D \overline{7}\$. It might be as well for the Embassy to postpone this request until they have received a definite answer about the provision of a French war-ship, as otherwise the French might make the permanent presence of a British war-ship a pretext for refusing to supply one of their own.

6. We have so far had little co-operation from the French and I think that the Secretary of State's letter gives us a good excuse for making a fresh approach. I submit draft telegram to Paris accordingly.

3rd, July 1947

Berley Delv.

M3.46.
5/vii

Over ory

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

FC 371 51814

WARNING: This is an unparaphrased version of a secret cypher or confidential code message, and the text must first be paraphrased\* if it is essential to communicate it to persons outside British or Allied Government Services.

(\*Note: Messages shown as having been sent in a One-Time Pad: "O.T.P." are excepted from this rule.)

301537/June

From C. in C. Med.

30. 6.47. Date Received 2352

Addressed Admiralty, Info. N.A. Paris.

Local French Naval authorities have been helpful over visits of BRISSENDEN and MERMAID to Marseilles in connection with Jewish illegal activities. I feel the time has come to press for more active co-operation by the higher French Naval authorities.

- Italians have given tangible assistance by sending SAGITTARIO and GRU to shadow PRESIDENT WARFIELD and OURANIA respectively. Similar assistance by the French would be most helpful and I think might be forthcoming on the basis that the illegal immigrant ships normally break the laws of safety at sea.
- When available I intend to keep a destroyer or frigate at Marseilles or thereabouts to co-operate with French. Although there has been no delay in obtaining authority for these visits, I propose that French authorities in Paris should now be told purpose and be requested to give standing concurrence for this measure.
- As Corsica is suspected of being a centre of illegal activity propose also that French be requested for special co-operation in this island.
- Admiralty please pass to N.A. Paris/.

301537A

/ Passing action being taken by war Reg.

Advance copies sent D.C., and R.C.

lst.Lord. lst.S.L.(3) V.C.N.S. Secretary Naval Secretary U.S.S. D.C.(2) D.O.D.(4) D.N.I.(4) D. of P.(2) D. of P. (Q)(2) Hd. of M. (8)(for action)

40/EK

NOTHE

Registry No.

Telegram.

Repeat to .

Secret.

Draft.

£ 5001

F. O.,

My telegram No. 1217 Zof 29th June:

Jewish illegal immigration\_7

Tou should now follow up the Secretary

personal letter toMonsieur Bidault by requesting the French Government to deny bunkers, repair and harbour facilities., provisions surplus to requirements of crew and clearance for other ports to following ships:

> "PADUCAH" "NORTHLANDS"

at Bayophe

"PRESIDENT WARFIELD"

at Karonte

"ARCHANGELOS"

- You should also ask the French Government to maintain a war-ship in the vicinity of Marseilles with standing orders to shadow any of the four suspect vessels there which may attempt to sail, point out that only French war-ships could take effective action to prevent clandestine embarkation of illegal immigrants in French territorial waters.
- You should also request French concurrence in Admiralty proposal to station British war-ship at Marseilles on semi-permanent basis. You may consider it best to defer this request until you have received a definite reply about French war-ship, in case French Authorities use presence of British war-ship as

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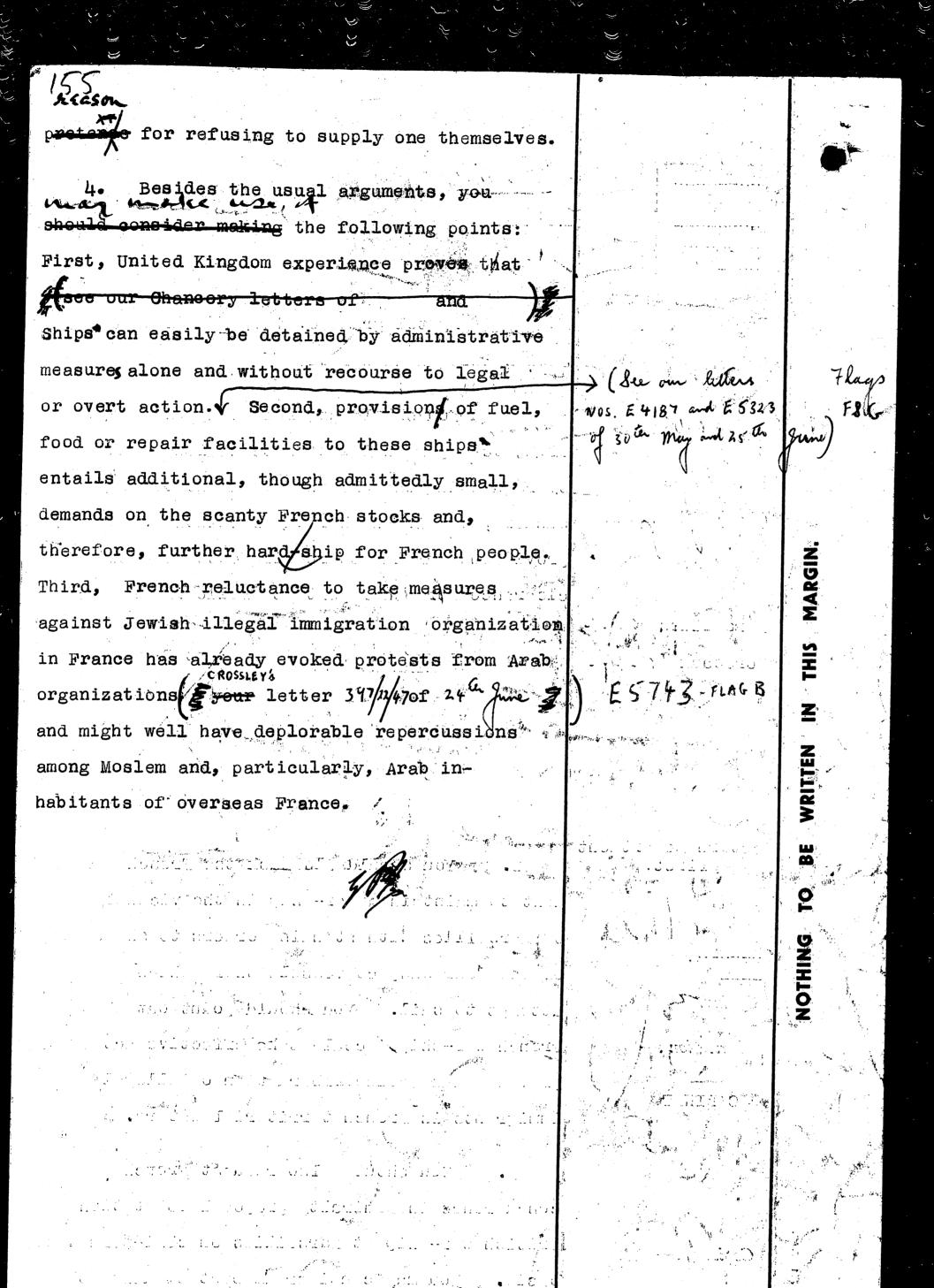
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FLAG D

Copies to:

I.I.P.

Usii



on the scanty French stocks and, therefore, further hardship for French people. Third, French reluctance to take measures against Jewish illegal immigration organisation in France has already evoked protests from Arab organisations (Crossley's letter 597/22/47 of 24th June) and might well have deplerable repercussions among Moslem and, particularly, Arab inhabitants of overseas France.

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on.]

Cypher/OTP

## CABINET DISTRIBUTION

# FROM FORKIGN OFFICE TO PARIS

No. 1581.
July 7th, 1947.

D. 5. 0 p.m. July 9th, 1947.

Repeated to Marseilles No. 82 Bordeaux No. 11

JJJ

#### IMMEDIATE

### SECRET

My telegram No. 1217 [of 29th June: Jewish illegal immigration].

I should be glad if you would now follow up my personal letter to M. Bidault by requesting the French Government to deny bunkers, repair and harhour facilities, provisions surplus to requirements of crew and clearance for other ports to following ships:

"Paducah"
"Northlands"

"President Warfield"

"Archangeles"

"Bruna"

"Luciano"

- 2. You should also ask the French Government to maintain a war-ship in the vicinity of Marseilles with standing orders to shadow any of the four suspect vessels there which may attempt to sail, pointing out that only a French war-ship could take effective action to prevent clandestine embarkation of illegal immigrants in French territorial waters.
- 5. You should also request French concurrence in Admiralty proposal to station British war-ship at Marseilles on semi-permanent basis. You may consider it best to defer this request until you have received a definite reply about French war-ship, in case French authorities use presence of British war-ship as reason for refusing to supply one themselves.
- 4. Besides the usual arguments, you may make use of the following points:
  First, United Kingdom experience proves that ships can easily be detained by administrative measures alone and without recourse to legal or evert action. (See our letters Nos. E.4187 and R.5525 of 50th May and 25th June). Second, provision of fuel, food or repair facilities to these ships entails additional, though admittedly small, demands

on/...

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Registry Number \\ \( \int \text{OZ3/48/3} \) TELEGRAM FROM  No. \( \lambda \text{M Growlef} \) Dated \( \lambda \text{Rowlef} \) Received in Registry \( \rangle 65 \) Sawing \( \frac{3}{4} \) \( \frac{3}{4} \) \( \frac{1}{4} \) \( \frac{3}{4} \)	Filmed Holgel Summare Report Report by Secretary Ligner at Grappy Land Touch trobe of ATIC. Le Lit presence of temest k Might the Stoler four minimal but the report	Moras Lavitt and Johnsels white and Shapees white and would not repeat
Last Paper.	This is somewhat ambiguous	
References.	Westernstoft. Halion Section Refuger Deft.	(J.E.CABLE)
(Print.)	in rollier, zeem	. to mean
(How disposed of.)	Which was probably what Signor de Garpe	i intended.  Authilliair 7  18/7
(Action completed.)  Next Paper.	32003 F.O.P.	

Reference:-

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**61814** 

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EN CLAIR. DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1. FROM ROME TO FOREIGN OFFICE. E 6023

Sir N. Charles. No. 65 Saving.

R. 4.30 p.m. 7th July 947

3rd July 1947.

Repeated to: Washington, No. 28 Saving and Paris, No. 21 Saving.

W:W:W:W:W 3/90/49/9.

My telegram No.824 of 12th April: Jewish illegal immigration.

RECEIVED IN C.B. = 9 JUL 1947 U...T TO DEPT.

The Italian press recently carried an account of an interview granted by Signor de Gasperi to Mr. Moses Leavitt, Vice Executive Director of the A.J.D.C. and Mr. Jacob Trobe, Director of A.J.D.C. Italy.

2. Signor de Gasperi is reported to have said that the presence of Jewish refugees in Italy had obliged the Italian Government to adopt a series of measures. These measures would not, however, alter the conditions for these refugees in Italy, who would continue to enjoy the benevolent and humane hospitality, which they had enjoyed hitherto, until ways and means were found for their transfer to other countries. The agencies which had been caring for these groups of refugees must, therefore, continue to be responsible for their maintenance.

[Copy sent to Middle East Secretariat.]

Registry Number

**FROM** 

DatedReceived in Registry

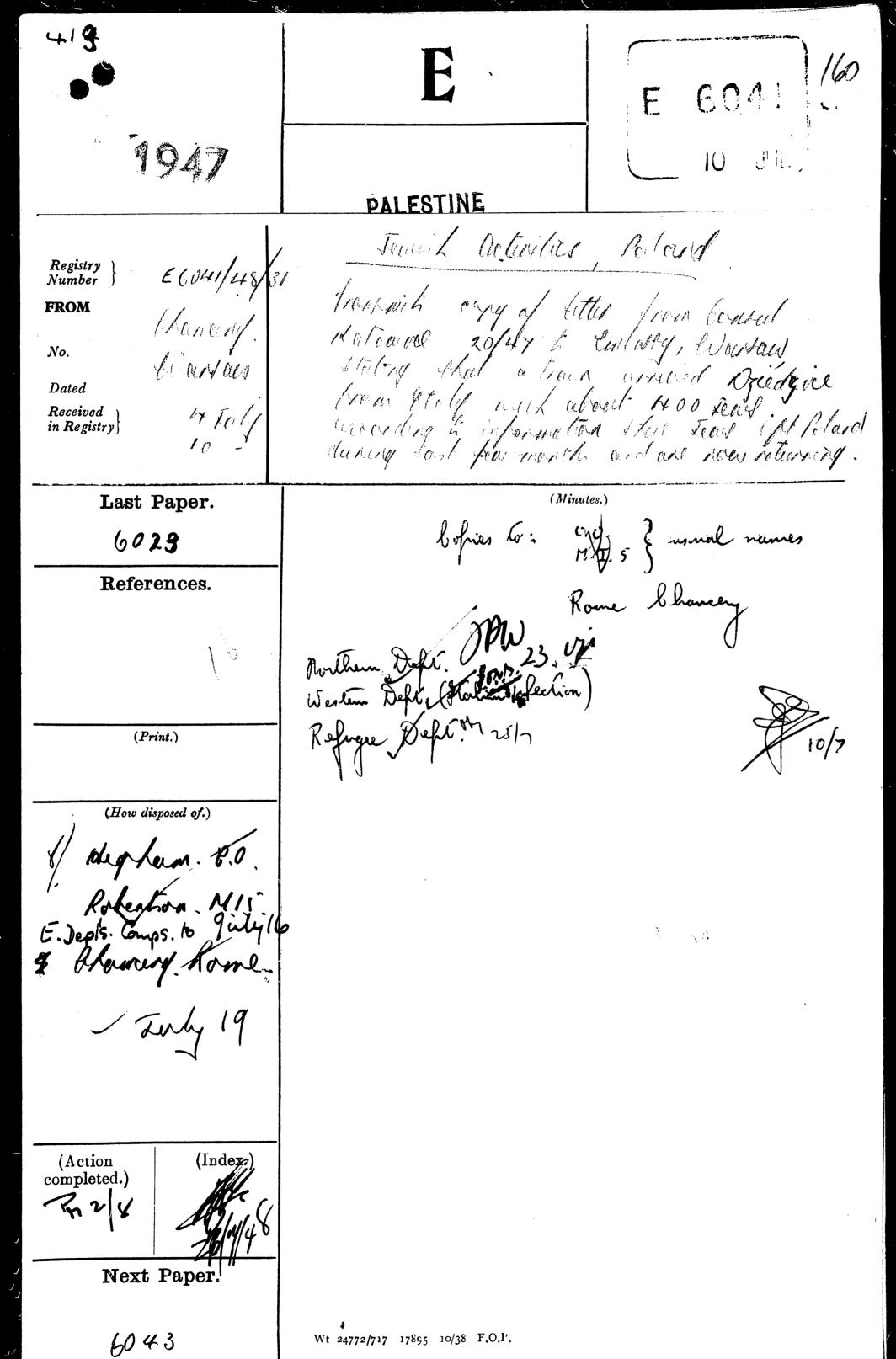
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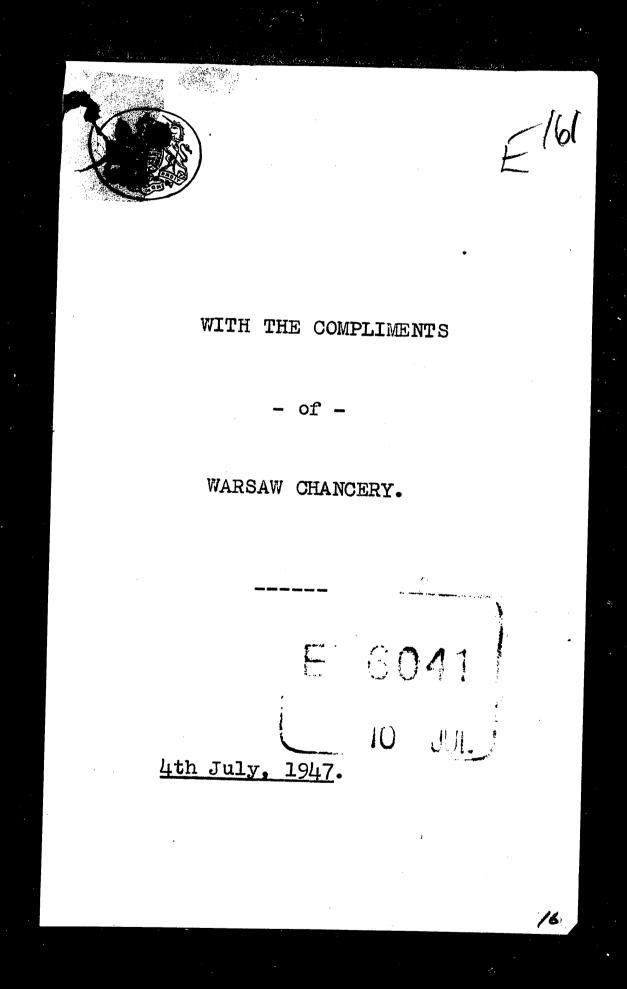
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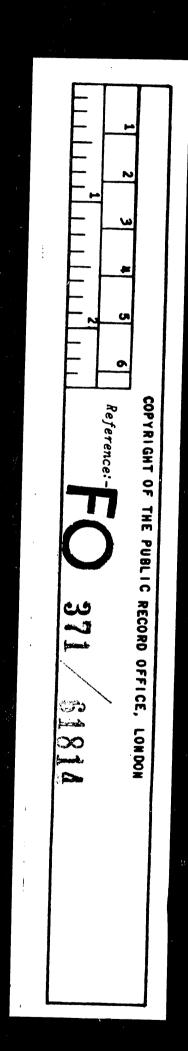
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Wt 24772/717 17895 10/38 F.O.I'.





20/47

BRITISH CONSULATE,

KATOWICE.

27th June, 1947.

Dear Chancery,

With reference to your letter (180/11/47) of the 6th June, 1947, I wish to inform you that I have now received information that a train arrived to-day at Dziedzice from Italy with about 400 Jews.

According to my informant who saw the train at Dziedzice these Jews left Poland during the last few months and are now returning.

Yours ever,

KATOWICE CONSULATE.

Chancery, British Embassy, Warsaw.

31814

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,

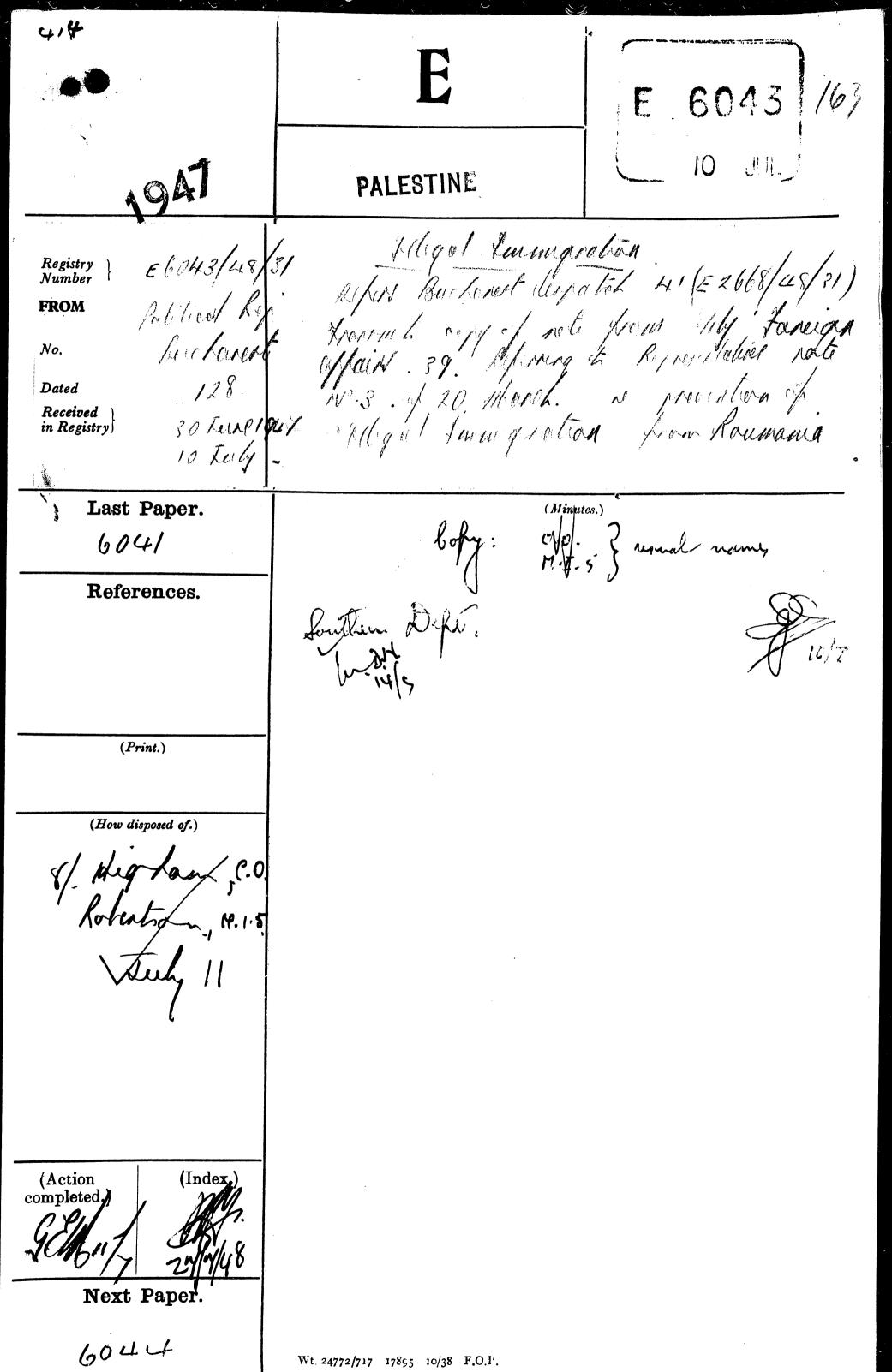
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**FROM** 



has the honour to transm documents.	epve. at Bucharest H.M.S.of S.for Frn.Affairs it to him the under-mentioned
Office of British. Political Re Bucharest	•
Reference to previous correspondence Bucharest despatch No.4.  Description of	30th June 194.7  20: 20: 20: 20: 20: 20: 20: 20: 20: 20:
Name and Date.	Subject.
From Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Note Verbale No.39.592/6103 D.C.	Filegal immigration to Palestine.  E 6045

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Ministère Royal de Affaires Etrangères. No.39.592/6103 D.C.

## NOTE VERBALE.

Se référant à la note de la Mission Politique Britannique No.3 (74/7/47) en date du 20 mars 1947, concernant l'immigration illégale en Palestine des juifs originaires de Roumanie, ou en transit par ce pays, le Ministère Royal des Affaires Etrangères sur la base des renseignements fournis par le Ministère de l'Intérieur, a l'honneur de communiquer ce qui suit:

Les sujets roumains n'obtiennent pas des passeport pour se rendre en Palestine, sans présenter l'autorisation d'entrée des autorités compétentes britanniques.

Tous les organes de police, de gardesfrontière ou de gendarmerie ont toujours pris les mesures nécessaires afin d'empêcher les passages clandestins des frontières et n'ont pas manqué d'appliquer des sanctions lorsque de pareilles tentatives ont été découvertes.

D'autre part aucun navire battant pavillon roumain, à l'exception des bateaux de course officielement controllés, ne peuvent embarquer à Constantza des voyageurs pour la Palestine.

Le Ministère Royal des Affaires Etrangères saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à la Mission Britannique l'assurance de sa haute considération.

Bucarest, le 24 juin 1947.

LA REPRESENTANCE POLITIQUE DE SA MAJESTE BRITANNIQUE EN VILLE

\$1814

Registry Number

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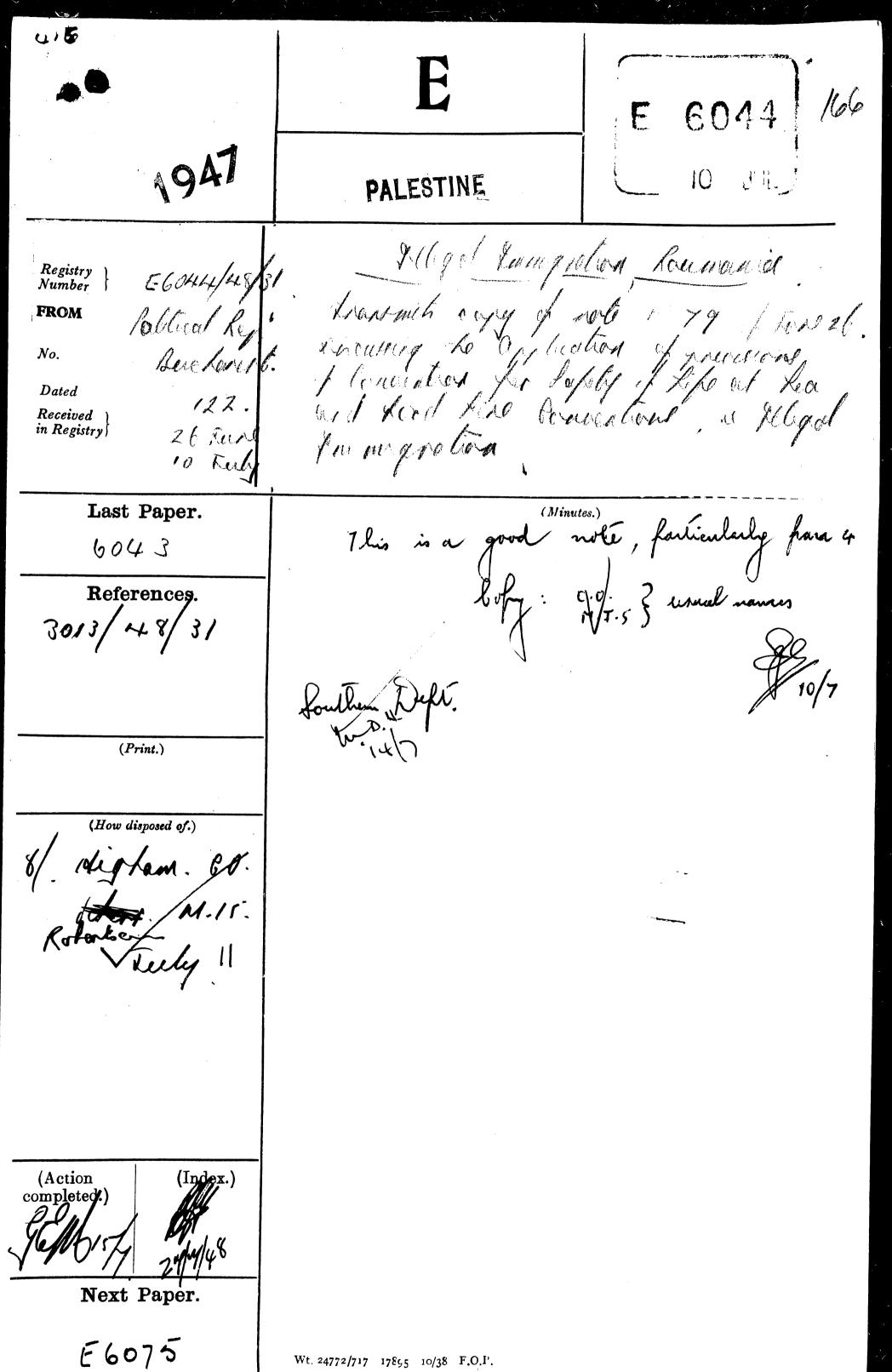
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Wt 24772/717 17895 10/38 F.O.P.

122 (346/8/47) HIS Majesty's Pol. Repve. at Bucharest ents his compliments to H.M.S.Of S.for Fra. Affairs and has the honour to transmit to him the under-mentioned documents. Office of British. Political Representat Galactical Bucharest. Reference to previous correspondence: Foreign Office despatch No.199 (E 3013/48/31) of 10th May. Description of Enclosure. Name and Date. Subject. Application of provisions of Convention for Safety of Life at Sea and Load Lines Convention To Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Note No.79 of 26th June. tion in connexion with illegal immigration to Palestine.



Office of the British Political Representative,

26th June, 1947.

BUCHAREST.

#### NOTE VERBALE.

The Office of the British Political Representative presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and has the honour to refer to representations ending with its personal note No.3 of the 20th March last regarding the prevention of illegal immigration from Roumania to Palestine. It will be recalled that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom attach the greatest importance to preventing the departure of vessels carrying illegal immigrants and it is suggested that this traffic can be materially hindered by the strict application of the provisions of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1929, and the International Convention respecting Load Lines, 1930. It has been found that many of the vessels employed in the illegal carriage of immigrants to Palestine are quite unseaworthy and that it is the normal practice of the organisers of this traffic to over-load the limited amount of tonnage they possess in order to carry the maximum number of passengers; and although there are no provisions in the two Conventions above mentioned relating specifically to the overcrowding of vessels, an overcrowded vessel is likely to fail to comply with the safety requirements daid down in the Conventions If, for instance, the life saving apparatus falls short of the standard laid down in the Conventions for all passengers and crew. It may therefore be taken for granted that, for almost every vessel in which illegal immigrants embark, provisions of one or both of the above mentioned Conventions are violated.

- 2. As regards vessels under the Roumanian flag, the Roumanian Government will no doubt ensure the carrying out of all their obligations under the two Conventions. With regard to foreign vessels. it is urged that, in accordance with the provisions of Article 1 of the Safety of Life at Sea Convention. whereby contracting governments undertake to take all steps necessary to give the Convention full and complete effect, and of Article 1 of the Load Lines Convention, which contains a similar undertaking, the Roumanian Government should exercise the rights of control conferred upon them under Articles 54 and 16 of the respective Conventions and generally see that the precautions contemplated by the Conventions are observed.
- 3. As regards the obligations of States parties to the 1929 Convention in respect of foreign ships in their ports. it will be noted that regulation XXII of Annex 1 of the Convention provides inter alia that whenever an accident occurs or a defect is discovered which affects the safety of a ship to which the Convention applies or the efficiency of its lifesaving equipment, or whenever any important repairs or renewals are made to such a ship, it shall be subjected to survey to ensure that it complies with the prequirements of the Convention. By Article 10 of the Convention each contracting State binds itself to take measures to apply and enforce the principle of the above regulation and to secure that, from the point of view of safety of life, the ship is fit for the service for which it is intended. The occasion for the survey contemplated by

nistry of Foreign Affairs, DUCHARIST.

Regulation/

Regulation X State bound 1 event the Con that the ship Convention as given by AF unfortunately to prevent al control by wi Convention a

4. It is Rouganian Gov No.69 of the should also I the use of w grants from ! rolevant art

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Regulation XXII might of course arise when a ship is in a foreign State bound by the Convention, and it is considered that in such an event the Convention lays on that State the obligation to ensure that the ship does not put to sea unless the re uirements of the Convention are complied with. The Loca Lines Convention of 1930 gives a limited eight of comprol under Apticle 10 similar to that given by Afticle 54 of the 1929 Safety of Life at Sea Convention: unfortunately, however, neither Convention imposes an obligation to prevent ships from putting to sea but only a limited right of control by which they may ensure that foreign ships to which the Convention applies comply with it.

4. It is, however, suggested that the powers granted to the Roumanian Government under Law No. 211 published in Official Cazette No.69 of the 21st March, 1942, regarding Maritime and River Policy, should also be employed by the Roumanian authorities to prevent the use of un-seaworthy vessels for the transport of illegal immigrants from Roumania to Palestine. For ease of reference, the relevant articles of the Law in question are quoted below.

#### Article 11.

"Any sea going vessel entering Roumanian ports or waters must have on board an international navigation certificate, a certificate of seaworthiness and a wireless safety certificate.

"For maritime vessels which will not have such certificates or whose certificates might not be valid, action will be taken in accordance with international conventions in respect of load lines and of protection of human life at sea."

## Article 13.

"With a view to safety of navigation and the protection of human life at sea, vessels under foreign flags registered in Roumanian ports must have on board the same equipment for life saving as vessels under the Roumanian flag."

## Article 15.

"The maritime authority may forbid free navigation as well as loading, unloading and transshipment operations and contact with land for vessels which do not fulfil the provisions of Articles 11 and 13."

5. The Office of the British Political Representative feels confident that the Roumanian Government will be willing now, as in the past, to cooperate in taking all measures possible, including the enforcement of the Conventions and Laws above mentioned, to prevent illegal traffic in unauthorised immigrants from Roumania to Palestine, not only to permit the peaceful and legal solution of the Palestine problem but on humanitarian grounds in the interests of the safety of the immigrants themselves.



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Sir N. Charles Rome 1450 Daied 5 anes Received 10 and

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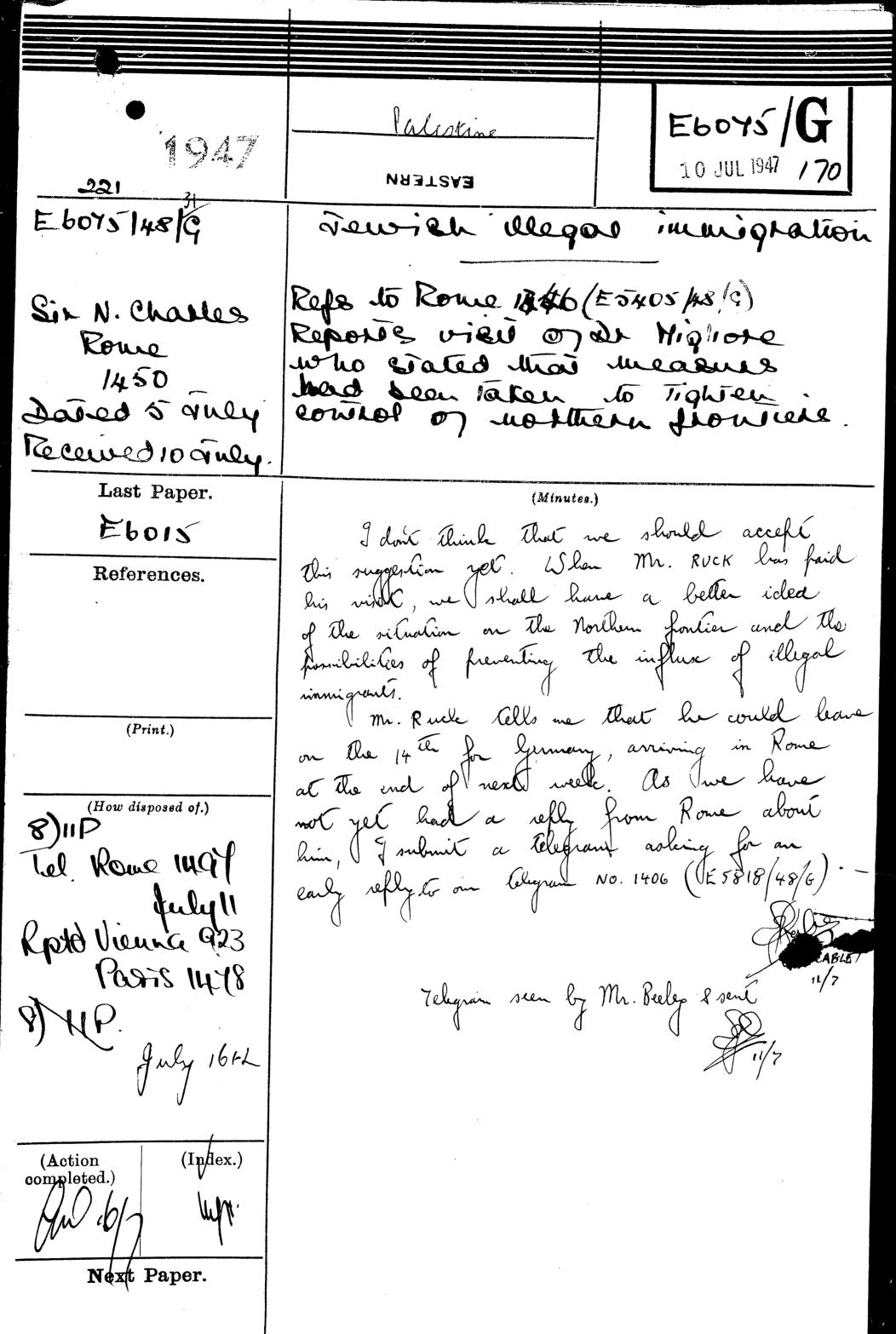
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Next Paper.



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Cypher/OTP.

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 2.

# FROM ROME TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

Sir N. Charles. No. 1450.

5th July, 1947.

D. 10.20 a.m. 7th July, 1947.

R. 4.50 a.m. 7th July, 1947.

Repeated to Vienna,

RECEIVED IN (1)

30 JUL 1047 -

SENT TO Lar . .

CONFIDENTIAL.

My telegram No. 1346.

Jewish illegal immigration.

Dr. Migliore head of alien department of
Ministry of the Interior visited the Embassy recently
and after the usual reference to inadequate police
forces at his disposal said that he had recently taken
measures to tighten control of northern frontiers.
But numbers of Jews would always succeed in getting
through. He planned arrest and to detain in special camps
established for the purpose all those who in future
succeeded in reaching interior of the country. Those
who were caught in the frontier zone itself were at
present being returned to the French zone of Austria
from which they had crossed into Italy. But this was
useless as the French did nothing and the Jews came back
by another route. Dr. Migliore then pressed his suggestion
that all illegal Jewish entrants caught in Austrian
frontier zone should be handed over to the authorities
in the British zone who could keep them in properly
supervised camps, and, where possible, return them to
refugee camp in Germany from which they originated.

2. Dr. Migliore was told that this Embassy could not of course pronounce on this suggestion which obviously raised many difficulties. However it is quite likely to come up in a formal proposal at meeting referred to in paragraph 1 of my telegram under reference and I should be grateful for your views (I am repeating this telegram to Vienna).

commitment to maintain any additional number of refugees in British zone of Austria. Nor can we accept Dr. Migliore's contention that present rate of illegal immigration into Italy cannot be much reduced by firmer measures on the part of the Italians. But pressure on the frontier seems likely to increase in view of the organising of movement from Roumania etc. and I fear we must accept the fact that failing possibility of really effective action by French and United States authorities in their zones, we shall not obtain effective co-operation from the Italians unless we can propose some alternative solution for disposal of illegal immigrants.

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Dr. Mig

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[Re

Dr. Migliore's suggestion in principle it would of course be necessary to insist:

- (a) on Italians taking every possible step to control frontier with French zone.
- (b) on our retaining complete discretion as to which and how many illegal immigrants we chose to accept back in the British zone.

(which recalls that made by the French in respect of illegal immigrants from British and United States zones of Germany (your telegram No. 1007) but immediate need for stopping influx of Jews into Italy is so great that you may think balance of advantage lies in accepting additional burden in the British zone of Austria.

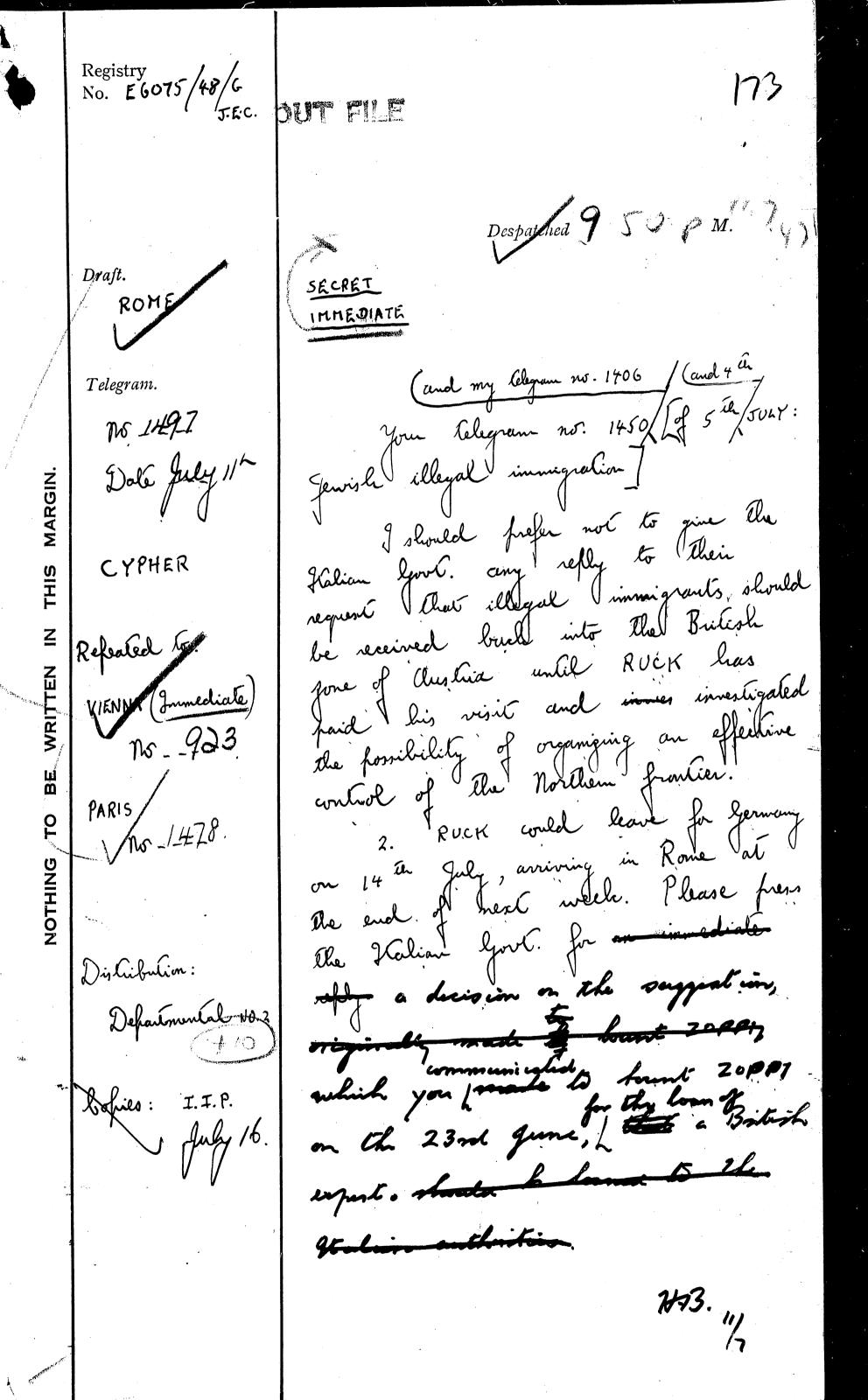
Please repeat to Vienna and Paris as my telegrams Nos. 15 and 130 respectively.

[Repeated to Vienna and Paris]

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1 2 3 4 5 6 Reference:-FO 371 \$1814

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Reference:-FO 371

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E6075/48/G Cypher/OTP

# DEPARTMENTAL NO. 2

# FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO ROME

D.9.50 p.m 11th July, 1947.

No.1497
11th July, 1947.

Repeated to Vienna No.923 Immediate Paris No.1478

BBBB

IMMEDIATE

SECRET

Your telegram No.1450 and my telegram No.1406 [of 5th July and 4th July: Jewish illegal immigration]

I should prefer not to give the Italian Government any reply to their request that illegal immigrants should be received back into the British zone of Austria until Ruck has paid his visit and investigated the possibility of organizing an effective control of the Northern frontier.

2. Ruck could leave for Germany on 14th July, arriving in Rome at the end of next week. Please press the Italian Government for a decision on the suggestion, which you communicated to Count Zoppi on the 23rd June, for the loan of a British expert.

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1 2 3 % 5 6 Reference:-FO 371 51814